THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,443—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Sept	EGYPT	3000	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	18000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11000	....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10000	....	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	ARABIA	8000	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or 525	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Lockaley Hall	3382	24 Aug.	20 Sept.	...	1 Oct.
City of Athens	5591	30 Aug.	23 Sept.	12 Oct.	...
Newby Hall	4388	2 Sept.	25 Sept.	14 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	9 Sept.	1 Oct.	21 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	23 Sept.	15 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of London	9006	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	21 Nov.	...
				For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6972	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7162	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Agra	4898	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Birmingham	7099	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	1912 3 Jan.	1912
City of Athens	5591	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	16 Jan.
City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1912	8 Jan.	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6526	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Agra	4898	19 Feb.	5 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Birmingham	7099	29 Feb.	14 Mar.	6 Apr.	13 Apl.
City of Vienna	4672	...	...	...	...
City of Athens	5591	2 Mar.	24 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7809	12 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6526	19 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	378	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	499	849
" Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares described include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen: Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 21st Sept.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri. 22nd Sept.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Linga	2134	Mon. 25th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 21st Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Wednesday 20th Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 5th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 23rd September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

19th September, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.	
Africa	4720	E. Saberich	1st Octr	1911
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Kosrber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	"
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "	"
Africa	4720	E. Saberich	1st Dec.	"
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan.	1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "	"

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Cleopatra	4069	...	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Habsburg	3979	...	1st April "
Cleopatra	4039	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Habsburg	3979	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Cilunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	6999	R. Danneeker	27th April "
a Austria	7589	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

*Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavissich	6017	23rd Sept. 1911,

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Bo. Box No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
b Kanzler	3,000	Schutt	19th September,
a Praesident	3,310	Bremer	27th "
a Markgraf	3,689	Ihle	18th October.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay 25th August, 1911.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu.
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750 000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,600,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG	
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON	
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON	
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO	
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI	
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW	
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE	
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA	
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN	
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA	
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rate for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'

NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR

GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T. Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

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"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,

PROPRIETOR.

Telephone No. 1718.

Telegraphic Add: TEXACOIL, BOMBAY.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS

OF

HIGH GRADE KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test.
Unicorn	125°	" "
Vishnu	125°	" "

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderat that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of pallidness and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 9s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 12s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 6a Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ld., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

TO be issued by the Director-General of the Post Office, on receipt of intimation that a Post Office will be required with a Force in the field. This notification will be republished in Army Orders, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Copies of the notification will then be distributed amongst the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men of every Regiment and Corps, European or native, so that each individual may know precisely what instructions to leave behind regarding his correspondence when his Regiment or Corps is ordered on field service. Copies will also be supplied to heads of departments attached to the field force for distribution to contractors, agents, clerks, and other members of their establishments. The conditions under which articles may be posted should be explained beforehand to servants accompanying their masters on service, and by Commanding Officers to all camp followers.

The following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Abor Expeditionary Force.

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

Mode of addressing correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery, Staff Appointment or Department,
Abor Expeditionary Force.

No Post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff Appointment or Department of the person addressed.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field.

Prepayment of Postage compulsory.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N.B.—Officers commanding units proceeding on Field Service should warn the Troops, followers, etc., to in form their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a parcel is delivered will be taken on the usual form of receipt.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the Field Post Office by which he is served,

No Registration, Insurance, Value-Payable Post or Money Orders.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the field. No article can be accepted for despatch to the field by value-payable post. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

What may be sent.

Unregistered Letters, Postcards, and Book Packets may be posted to addressees in India or places abroad. Prepayment of postage is optional, except in the case of postcards; but if postage is not fully prepaid, the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the usual RULES. No Registered or Insured Letters, no parcels, and no value-payable articles can be posted for despatch by any Field Post Office. This restriction will not however apply to the despatch of such articles from the base post office.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Savings Bank deposits will be received at all field post offices for credit, free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Depositors who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at field post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field post offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

What may be sent.

Only Unregistered Letters, Postcards, Newspapers, and Book Packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office.

Full prepayment of postage is compulsory,

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, Postcards, Packets, and Parcels can be sent from India to the field at official rates of postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Service parcels cannot be sent from the field to India, but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service parcels cannot be sent between field offices. Other official articles can be sent between field offices free of all postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage Stamps (including postcards and embossed envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 26th September, 1911, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business—

1. To receive the Directors' report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1911.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but who is elegible for re-election.
4. To appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.
6. That the Secretaries and Treasurers Commission be calculated at 10 per cent on net profits of the Company without deduction of depreciation and the same to have retrospective effect from the 1st October 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September to 26th September, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-45	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at he office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

ON and from 1st September, 1911, the following three Camp Stations on the Delhi Durbar Railway will be OPENED for through booking of Goods traffic of all descriptions.

1. Kingsway Station.
2. Provincial Camp Station.
3. Imperial Service Camp Station.

Goods traffic may be booked through to these Camp Stations via Delhi from all Stations on the G. I. P. Railway.

Consignors are requested, in their own interests, to ascertain from their Delhi constituents at which Camp station it will be most convenient for them to effect delivery and goods should be consigned accordingly. Constituents at Delhi ordering goods for delivery in the Delhi Durbar area should take the precaution of intimating to the despatchers the particular Camp Station to which the goods are to be booked. Special distinctive labels have been supplied to important goods booking centres on the G. I. P. Railway and when goods are despatched in small Consignments, insufficient to form a complete wagon load, Consignors are advised to see that the distinctive label for the particular Camp Station to which their goods have been booked, are affixed to their packages.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 31st August, 1911.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the construction and erection of temporary STRUCTURES, ARCHES, &c, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Consulting Architect to Government, Public Works Department.

Tenders may be for the construction and erection of all or any of the temporary Structures, Arches, &c.

Tenders will be accepted up to 12 noon (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, 20th September, at the office of the Undersigned. Contractors, in the event of acceptance, must be prepared to deposit a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the estimate which will be liable to forfeiture in the case of withdrawal, or refusal to sign the contract or on failure to fulfil the whole or any part of the contract, and will bear no interest.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. B. CADELL,
General Secretary,
Royal Visit Fund.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a LOAN of Rs. 1,40,000 is REQUIRED, for the Estate of Ray Radha Ballab Choudhury Bahadoor and his brother Benwari Lal Choudhury of Sherpur, District Mymensingh, which has recently been brought under the Court of Wards. Any one willing to raise the Loan at a moderate rate of interest on the mortgage of the property may apply to the Undersigned within a fortnight. The amount of brokerage required should be stated.

J. P. BLACKWOOD,
Collector.

Mymensingh Collectorate,
Dated the 2nd September, 1911.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST, to erect a ONE-STOREYED BUILDING, in the Fort, suitable for a large Printing Work. For lease on a good rental and for a long period.

Apply to No. 3167, care of this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Samuel Street, Near Wadgadi out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Bai Walbai, widow of Ramji Govindji, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJI, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land containing by admeasurement 147 square yards or thereabouts, but in the old deed mentioned 154 7-9 square yards as admeasuring, or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the western side and of Samuel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 753, 1286, and New Nos. 6477, Old Survey Nos. 522 and 523, and New Survey No. 2563, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1526, and Street No. 78-21 and 25 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the north by the property of Tejpal Kara, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage and formerly by the property of Khoja Mahomed Rowji, and now by the property of Tulsidas Surji, on or towads the west by the said Samuel Street, and on or towards the east by the Essaji Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Owner, at their office No. 11 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th September, 1911.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

AT THE SKATING RINK BOMBAY.

The middle-weight Fight of Bombay for Rs. 100,
And Five other Contests
on WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept. at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
PROMOTERS : Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRICES : Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, and 2.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform :—Half price to 3 and 2 Rupees seats only.

Band in Attendance. Refreshment-Buffet.

Under the distinguished patronage of the Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, Major General J. C. Smann C. B., Lt. Col. H. R. Vaughan, Comdg. R. W. R. Colaba, Lt. Col. G. Downing, Comdg. R. D. Fus., Ahmednagar, Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, Comdg. Bo. Vol. Rifles.

No. 1 CONTEST 10 Rounds

Ch. Chapman vs. Sgt. Nolan R. D. F.

Ex holder of the Middles Lights and welter Weight titles and Holder of the IX Division Belt and Winner of 75 fights in India.	Middle weight Champion of Regt. and Runner up of India.

No. 2 CONTEST 10 Rounds

Lc. Corpl. Cranbrook, R. W. R. vs. Lc. Corpl. Shapton Dorset Regt.

Middle-weight Champion of the 6th Division 1911.	Middle-weight Champion of the Regt. and Madras Presidency.

No. 3 CONTEST 8 Rounds

Pte. Pool R. W. R. vs. Pte. Makins R. N. L.

Light weight Champion of Regt. and winner of a good many Contests.	Light weight Champion of India and Regt.

No. 4 CONTEST 6 Rounds

Pte. Parr. B. N. L. vs. Lc. Corpl. Roughton

Feather weight Champion of all India.	Feather weight of Regt and winner of several good Fights.

No. 5 CONTEST 6 Rounds

Dr. Meane, Dorset Regt. vs. Pte. Morecroft R. W. R. Champion of the Madras Presidency.	Runner up Bantam weight Championship Assault at arms 1911.

No. 6 CONTEST 6 Rounds

Lc. Corpl. Hastings R W R vs. Vol. Windsor B. V. R.

Winner of Several good Fights.	Vol. Champion, Bombay.

Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Bombay.
Boxing to start : at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS by Clifton and Co.
Trams will run to all parts after the Boxing.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE CRUSADERS
THE CRUSADERS
THE CRUSADERS
OR
JERUSALEM LIBERATED.

One of the greatest successes
Ever exhibited at
THE NOVELTY THEATRE.
A stirring picture of the Crusades,
ALSO
TOTO WITHOUT WATER.
Our popular comedian in a
"FLOOD"
of laughter and
A full programme of pictures.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES,

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1374.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

EYE-CURA.—Best specific for all sorts of eye-disease. Cures cataract without knife. Rs. 5 per phial. Dr. Hazari, Santa P. O. (Jessore) Bengal.

OFFICES TO LET, above Thacker and Co., Ltd. Electric Lights and Fans. Rent from Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply THACKER and Co. Ltd., 27, Esplanade Road.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '30 to '32 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office,

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/4. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c, &c, printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.,) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as almyrahs, cup-boards, sofas, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, Chubb's safe 23 by 26 by 33 inches, phonographs, partition screens.

Under instructions from the Post Master General unserviceable goods such as canvas and drill bags, leather bags, parcel scales, clocks, chairs, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Jibra Saboo Pardesi consisting of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparels and copper and brass pots, &c.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE FOUR-STORIED LANDED PROPERTY, at D'souza Street, Vadgadi, Mandvi.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Visram Ludha, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THISDAY, TUESDAY, the 19th day of September at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at D'Souza Street, Mandvi Vadgadi, and containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 595, New No. 6254, Old Survey No. 179, and New Survey No. 2192, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1797, and Street Nos. 136-40, D'Souza Street, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the south by the house of Mahastar, on the north by the house of Hirji Asoo on the east by the house of Mahastar, and on the west by a public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Javeri Raychund Khusalchund and on account and risk of Choksy Mohunlal Auchratlal :—

A lot of jewellery consisting of ruby and emerald ornaments and valuable loose pearls etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ENGLISH FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English furniture, Piano, full sized Billiard table, valuable Household furniture, rich oil paintings, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell off by Public Auction without reserve on THURSDAY the 21st instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) in Madows Street, Fort, opposite Treacher and Co. and next to King and Co. by order of the concerned—

Consignments ex s. s. Arabia, Egypt and Chanda consisting of English mahogany velvet and silk tapestry lined drawing room folding suites of sofas and chairs, satin walnut and fumed wood bedroom English folding suites consisting of bevelled mirror almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables, mahogany palmstands with English brass pots and chains. Also solid iron framed mahogany and walnut cottage pianos by Rose and Julius Pfaffe.

Almost new full sized billiard table by Dawson with accessories complete, valuable household artistic furniture by Roberts and others such as silk tapestry lined Chesterfield drawing room easy and low chairs, bevelled mirrored single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, hatstands, pieces of valuable silk tapestry, real cut glass scent bottles, rich oil paintings, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY the 24th September.

SALE of valuable Artistic furniture, at Chowpatti.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co will sell off by Public Auction without reserve on SUNDAY, the 24th September at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) at Invercarity Building, 2nd floor behind the Orient Club at Chowpatti the very valuable and artistic designed household furniture such as single and double door teak, blackwood and mahogany mirrored and tiled fancy almyrahs, new fashioned tapestry and velvet lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, ladies' and gents' writing tables Chipandale pattern corner and side cabinets, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield sofa, vliophone with 75 records, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, marble and tile topped fancy tables and teapoys, tapestry and leather lined bedroom sofas, cane and cushion verandah benches, office cupboards, chest of drawers without and with chivel glass teak and iron single and double bedsteads, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, Curzon, easy, low and rocking chairs, Brussel's carpets, teapoys, hatstand, silk Rajais, meetsafe, etc, etc, the property of RATILAL MANEKLAL Esq., late Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Bhawnagar and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic drawing, dining and bed room furniture by Breslauer at No. 17 Cuffe Parade on Colaba Reclamation near the Colaba Railway Station.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at No. 17 Cuffe Parade on Colaba Reclamation the very valuable and artistic mahogany stained drawing, dining and bed room furniture by Breslauer such as Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, ladies' couch, round and square tables, ladies' writing table and chairs, ladies' easy chairs, hanging book cases, occasional round and card tables, book-case, large green and small red Jaipore carpets, large durrie antique China jar, Cashmere embroidered curtains, China silk embroidered purdah, hazaro phulcaries drapes, large round brass tray and bowls, lot of valuable books, dining room table and chairs, dinner wagon, side-board, Indian carpet, rich glass and crockery and best plated ware, iron bedsteads with wire and horse hair mattresses, mirror door wardrobes dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, etc, etc, the property of S. J. Tellery, Esqr.

N. B.—The above entire furniture is made by Breslauer and is in excellent condition.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 19th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, SEPT. 18.

Bombay markets are closed to-day owing to the Parsee Khordadshal Holiday.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th Sept. 1911, compared, with the statement of 5th Sept. 1911:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 5. Rs.	a.	p.	Sept. 12. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,79,00,000	0	0	1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, viz.						
Interest ...	2,11,56,321	15	1	2,43,67,033	11	4
Other Deposits, viz.						
Interest ...	16,39,51,331	15	3	16,37,52,953	15	7
Bank Post Bills, viz.						
Interest ...	13,49,514	3	3	9,33,794	4	11
Sundries ...	12,43,859	8	9	11,70,392	0	11
	22,55,01,027	10	4	22,81,03,179	0	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,49,60,775	0	0	2,41,91,305	0	0
Other authorised Investments ...	76,11,682	0	0	74,69,371	8	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,75,15,510	0	3	3,74,79,085	12	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,87,40,158	1	5	4,00,64,993	1	11
Bills discounted, viz.						
Interest ...	305,15,172	11	4	3,46,35,029	7	5
Balances with other Banks ...	34,38,700	2	11	33,02,732	5	4
Bullion ...	.....			.....		
Bank Stock ...	22,06,122	6	6	22,02,055	6	3
Stamps ...	12,987	7	4	13,666	2	3
Sundries ...	2,34,781	10	6	2,61,227	1	1
Premises, &c., at...	14,52,85,960	8	3	15,01,19,468	12	3
Branches ...	8,02,15,067	2	1	7,76,83,710	4	6
	22,55,01,027	10	4	22,81,03,179	0	9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	18,48,880	Increase.
Government at Branches	12,61,831	Do.
Other Deposits	1,68,373	Decrease.
Post Bills	2,66,720	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,11,781	Decrease.
Loans	26,425	Do.
Accounts of Credit	13,21,837	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	41,19,857	Do.
Cash at Head Office	39,68,889	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	14,37,532	Increase.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1911-1912:—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1911—			
Weight in ounces	291579	51868	240011
Value in rupees	180 5699	2954209	15081490
From the end of the month of July 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	1539757	207760	1331997
Value in rupees	96586473	11845963	84740505
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
For the month of July 1911—			
Weight in ounces	4830955	3999266	971689
Value in rupees	8330331	7325033	505198
From the end of the month of July 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	22031869	9523689	12558180
Value in rupees	37292686	17433131	19859.55
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
For the month of June 1911—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	2636530	1027242	1596683
From the end of the month of June 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	133379159	29279.99	1040.3060

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1911-1912.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of July 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	4649681	4649681
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1224745	525752	1750498
Defective coins(New Five Cents) received for remintting from Straits Government	.....	12189	12189
Defective coins(New Ten Cent pieces) received for remintting from Straits Government	.....	6095	6095

Coined and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of July 1911.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	13961123	16961923
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	4033955	2726305	6310230
New Five Cents	.....	24378	24378
New Ten Cents	... ..	12190	12190
New Twenty Cents	.....	6095	6095

Coined and Examined. In the month of July 1911.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	2293670	2293670
Rupees	196003	.....	196003
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	80001	119944	199945
Five cents (Tale)	.....	91528	91528

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1911-1912:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
Sept. 1911. Bengal	39,90,000	69,49,925	29,59,925	.....
Aug. 1911. Bombay	Nil.	1,54,700	1,54,700	.....
Total ...	39,90,000	71,04,625	31,14,625	.....

Six Auction Sales of Bengal Opium and five months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
To end of Sept. 1911. Bengal	31620000	39230950	7600950	.....
To end of Aug. 1911. Bombay	Nil	196200	196200	.....
Total ...	31620000	39417150	7797150	.....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SMITH—September 8, at Gujranwala, the wife of W F Smith, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

WITHERS—September 11, at the Staff College, Quetta, to Capt and Mrs C M' G Withers, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHALK—ALDERSMITH—September 4, at St Paul's, Dibrugarh, by the Rev W Cossar, Edgar Ellis Chalk of Khoomtaie, Assam, to Kathleen May, youngest daughter of Dr Aldersmith, West Horsham, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust at 4 p.m.

Football Tournament at 5 30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Star film: "The Crusaders or Jerusalem Delivered." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "A fellow and his business should be bosom friends in the office, and sworn enemies out of it."—G. H. Lorimer.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the English mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for the Seychelles, Ibo, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Lourenco Marques per s.s. "Kauzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-morrow, Wednesday. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Banner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Myrella la Jolie	Bernisne
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
A Intermezzo	Liebestraum	F. Von Blon
B Patrol	The Turkish	Michaelis
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Valse	Rendezvous	Zulueta
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Two Step	Mr Jollyboy	Penso

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, SEPT. 17.

On Friday the sky became overcast and a downpour was expected, but a shower of rain fell, only amounting to five cents. At Bhavnagar, only two cents fell. On Saturday at Bhavnagar towards noon a rise in the temperature culminated in a heavy fall of rain. Mahoova reports some showers of rain. Famine is to a certain extent averted.

The Dhasa-Kundla line has been inspected by the Government Senior Inspector, who has given permission to open the line for traffic from October. The speed on this system is not to exceed 20 miles an hour.

The survey from Junagadh to Visawadar, a distance of about 25 miles, has been made, thence the authorities will make another survey to go to Una, Delwada beyond Verawal.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES IN BOMBAY.

The telegraph operators of the Bombay office, it is stated, consider themselves to be suffering under a grievance. They make several complaints, but their agitation, which resulted in a meeting of the local members of the Indian Telegraph Association two nights ago, has been brought to head by a new rule in regard to "pie-earnings." Hitherto the men have been allowed to earn extra money on messages transmitted, without any restriction on the amount, which can be earned by an individual operator. By a recent order this system has ceased and now the "pie-batta" is so distributed amongst the staff that the men receive more or less similar amounts. The men regard it as a grievance that each operator is not allowed to earn as much as he can. It is further complained that certain other increments have been stopped, that the men's dormitories are uncomfortable and insanitary, and that punishments are excessive.

The authorities state that these grievances are imaginary. The only increments, which have been stopped are those of some men under two years service, who are now required to qualify for them by certain tests, and the complaints about the dormitories are groundless. The new "pie earnings" system is considered to be perfectly fair.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON, CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th September.

212. Annual Distribution of Prizes.—The Annual Distribution of prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, 22nd September, 1911, at 9-30 p.m. and will be followed by a dance.

Dress.—Officers. Mess Dress Cloth.

N C Os and men.—Mess dress or Khaki. Either white or blue overalls may be worn with mess dress.

Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own. Applications for additional invitation must be submitted to the Adjutant, B V A Head Quarters giving name of Guest and enclosing Rs 2 for each ticket.

(Ladies free admission by ticket only).

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. B. A., Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES. REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th September.

780 Detail of Parades.—"A" Company will parade at the Town Customs House to-day Tuesday at 5 p.m.

"C" Company will parade at the Town Customs House on Wednesday the 20th instant at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

"D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Quarters on Wednesday the 20th inst at 7-45 a m.

Dress—Mufti.

"E" Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Friday the 22nd inst at 9-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

"F" Company will parade at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th instant and every Wednesdays until further orders.

Dress—Mufti

781. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

Thursday 21st instant "F" Coy (Medicals).

Saturday 23rd instant "C" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 p.m.

782. Casualty—The Commanding Officer regrets to have to announce the death of O R Sergt J W Gordon, Reserve Coy which took place at Bombay.

The deceased is hereby struck off the strength.

783. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company.

No 7192 Vol F Hollinghurst.

No 7193 Vol H Provis.

No 7194 Vol W A Cruden.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain, Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a Regimental Boxing Tournament at the Skating Rink on Monday the 25th instant commencing at 9-30 p.m. sharp. All members attending should be in their places before that hour. Those entitled to wear Mess Kit should do so.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MORTGAGE DISPUTED.

A Heavy Claim.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit brought by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy against Mr. Jafferbhoy Somji and others, in which the plaintiff claimed from the first defendant personally and from second to ninth defendants as legal representatives of Rahimtulla Somji, deceased, Rs. 46,337 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum and costs of the suit. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jehangir Dinshah Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., for the first defendant and Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Velinkar, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon for the third and the seventh defendants.

The plaint stated that in January, 1899, the first defendant and his three brothers mortgaged to the Bank of Bombay certain properties for Rs. 52,000. The said mortgage was transferred by the Bank to Dwarkadas Dharamsey, who in his turn, assigned the same to the plaintiff, in August 1909. Dwarkadas died two days after, and the assignment was thereafter executed by the heirs of Dwarkadas. The mortgaged properties had been sold and the net proceeds amounted to Rs. 51,887. Giving credit for the net proceeds and for Rs. 7,050 given to Dwarkadas, the defendants were indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Rs. 46,337.

The first defendant stated that the suit was barred by limitation. The defendant did not admit that Dwarkadas agreed to assign to the plaintiff the mortgage of January, 1899. Defendant denied that any sum was paid to Dwarkadas. He contended that the writing of the assignment was signed by Dwarkadas with intent to defeat and delay the creditors and with a view to giving undue preference to the plaintiff. The assignment, the defendant contended, was invalid and in operative, and, by virtue of the assignment, the plaintiff had not become entitled to recover from the defendants personally, and the suit was therefore not maintainable.

The second and the seventh defendants denied that any consideration passed from the plaintiff to the late Dwarkadas Dharamsey. They submitted that the parties to the deed of assignment had no title to execute the assignment, which was in fraud of the rights of the creditors.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 41,837, after having given credit for Rs. 4,500 paid into the Bank by the original mortgagors, with interest and costs.

MR. GOKHALE'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has had his say. He propounded his theory of compulsory primary education at the Calcutta Town Hall, and he exhaustively dealt with the criticisms of many. He said many things, he impressed census returns to his particular service and he juggled with figures. But he avoided that which we expected from him the most. He avoided to analyse the intellectual requirements of all the communities, inhabiting India. He avoided to impress on his hearers the fact that India is not a single country with a homogeneous population, but that it is a vast continent having countries that differ from one another as much as Alaska differs from the Saharas, and that these countries contain tribes and races that are as much apart from one another as the Hotentott from the German savant. India is the epitome of the world both physically and anthropologically. It contains nearly all the types of humanity that are now extant all over the world and its physical conditions range from the eternal snows of the Himalayas to the burning sands of Sindh and the rank and dank vegetation of Lower Bengal. To generalise with such a continent and such various peoples is a very dangerous task, and this task Mr. Gokhale has taken upon himself to discharge successfully! Mr. Gokhale advocates compulsion in education. But compulsion presupposes homogeneity in the population. The people that are to be compelled to learn the three elementary R's must needs be of the one type of humanity, speaking one articulate language and professing one religion. This homogeneity is completely absent from India. In all respects India is the most heterogeneous country on the face of the earth. There can never be any parallellism between Europe and India. But even in Europe what Germany thinks, England does, Hungary or Russia can never possibly think or do. Nay, more: the civilisation of England and France is not the civilisation of the Basques and the Bashi Bazouks, the Slavs and the Turks. Therefore, to make all possible endeavours to transplant the compulsory elementary education system of Germany and France to all Europe, would be but madness and harmful in its consequences. To compel the sons of Senthals and Gonds, Bhils and Todas to come to school every day and learn to read and write, would be to incite them to rebellion and murder. Even in Bengal the poor tiller of the soil cannot afford the luxury of education for his sons. They are valuable as assistants to their father, they learn cultivation from their infancy, because cultivation is life to them, the only means of subsistence. To compel boys of such cultivators to come to school and read and write, when they would have been more profitably engaged in helping their parents by looking after the cattle or watching the field before harvesting, would be sheer cruelty and it would raise such a storm of indignation against the Government as would shake the Empire to its very foundation. We hope and trust the Government would take these into their consideration and do the needful. The dumb millions of India have no one to look up to for redress of any wrong, but the Government. If the Sircar Bahadur carried away by the dreamings of doctrinaires impose impossible legislation upon the mosaic of Indian humanity, then the poor dumb ryot might think of looking to himself for redress. It would be a grave administrative blunder to drive the tiller of the soil from the Government. The expense of such a luxury of education would be immense. According to Mr. Gokhale's calculation, it would impose an additional expenditure of five crores permanently to the exchequer. When the opium revenue has been written off, is the Government prepared to take up this additional bit of five crores upon its shoulders? Mr. Gokhale is prepared to go the length of imposing an Education tax.—"Aryan."

THE GRIFFIN'S FAREWELL TO HIS HOUSE COOLIE.

"Call me early, aged coolie, call me early in the morn,
For I'm going back to England, to the land where I was born.
I'm so tired—so tired of rubber, and I've paid out all I've got,
In educating taipans, who've no brains amongst the lot.

Yes, they boldly took my little all, and threw it down a drain,
Then tried in pudden-headed ways to get it back again.
Yet when the losers showed them how to make their projects pay,
They still continued blithely in their pudden-headed way.

For the sake of agent's fees and such (which paid the office staff).
They scorned all schemes for betterment—dismissed them with a laugh,
Continued still to struggle in the choking toils of debt,
And even tried to borrow more; in fact they're trying yet.

The workers, who have lost the fruits of many years of toil,
In secrecy are hatching plots involving boiling oil.
But when they go to meetings, just to ascertain the cause,
They carry votes of confidence midst thunderous applause.

And when you kindly treat a man, and lend him all you can,
To help him through his troubles, as you would 'twixt man and man.
Though it sounds to you incredible, yet, coolie, 'tis a fact,
When you ask him for your money back, he pleads the Gaming Act.

Call me early, ancient coolie, you're a good and willing lad,
Who only stole some underclothes, but never all I had.
And I'll keep a kindly thought for you who always did your best,
So good-bye, ancient coolie-man,—to Hades with the rest."

Jay Denby in the "N. C. Herald."

THE Government of the United States is prosecuting the Lumber Trust on a charge of having exercised restraint of trade. It is alleged that the Trust has been endeavouring to prohibit manufacturers from shipping lumber to outside competitors.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Annual Report of Indian Branch.

THE following are extracts from the report on the working of the Indian Branch, St. John Ambulance Association for the year 1909-10:—

The progress of this Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association during the past financial year can only be described as phenomenal. In March of last year there were "on paper" nine Centres of the Association, viz.:—Assam, Baluchistan, Bombay Presidency, Burma, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Simla, Sind and the United Provinces. Of these only the Bombay and Bengal Centres continued to do any work, and all but the former had lost their provincial character. The so-called Bengal Centre had restricted its labours to the town of Calcutta, and last year changed its name to the Calcutta Centre. In last year's report the Committee were only able to show eight working centres. This, although an advance on all previous years, was still unsatisfactory and it was obvious that a complete re-organisation of the Branch was absolutely necessary. In consequence, what must be regarded as the most important feature of the year's work was the issue in February, 1910, by His Excellency the President of a Memorandum to Heads of Provinces and Rulers of States detailing a scheme for the re-organisation of the Branch on strictly Provincial and state lines.

The response to this memorandum has been that there are now 11 Provincial centres, 9 State centres, Bengal coalfields centre, centres on three of the chief Indian Railways and numerous district centres all over India. During the period under review, the Eastern Bengal and Assam Provincial Centre has been re-organized on the lines laid down in the memorandum, under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Eastern Bengal and Assam. District centres have been formed in connection with this Provincial Centre at Bogra, Pabna, Faridpur, Dinajpur, Noakhali, Tura, Tezpore, Shillong, Barisal, Sylhet, Sibsagar, Malda, Cachar, Kamrup, Mymensing, Tippera, and Rangpur. Thanks to the energy of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, the Baluchistan Centre has been revived under the Presidency of the Chief Commissioner. The Honorary Secretary, United Provinces Centre, reports that 48 centres have been formed and over two thousand certificates granted. A centre of the Association has been formed during the year for the Central India Agency, with a District at Mhow and also centres in the States of Indore, Rajgarh and Nagod. The Central Provinces Centre has now been revived and re-organised on the lines laid down in the Memorandum issued by His Excellency the President. A district centre has been formed at Jubbulpore. The Jaipur Centre which was formed late last year, is now doing good work. The Madras Centre has been defunct for many years, but a new centre called the Southern India Centre, has been formed. The revival of work in this part of the Empire is due to the labours of Lieut.-Colonel G. Cree, R. A. M. C. and the fostering care of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. The Mysore Centre which has been revived by Colonel Brown Synge Hutchinson, V.C., and Colonel J. Smyth, I.M.S., has done a great deal of work during the short time it has been working. The Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, promises to place the centre of the Province on a firm basis during the cold weather. A district centre has been formed at Ajmer and the organisation of a provincial centre for Rajputana is under consideration. With reference to the Burma Centre which has long been in abeyance, it is gratifying to learn that the Lord Bishop of Rangoon is taking a prominent interest in the work and that Captain J. Good M.B., I.M.S., has accepted the Honorary Secretaryship of the Centre, so that good work may now be confidently looked.

MILITARY BRANCHES.

During the present year over two hundred certificates of the Association have been issued by the Mysore Centre to members of the 14th Hussars. The proposal, with reference to the wearing of the Association's badge in millitary uniform referred to in last year's Report, was laid before the Army Council and it is much regretted that permission cannot be granted. A number of non-commissioned officers and men have also been granted the Military Sanitation Certificates of the Association, but there is great room for extension in this direction Four field officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and five officers of the Indian Medical Service are Honorary Secretaries of Centres. Amongst volunteers the work of the Association has not been taken up so thoroughly by the Volunteers as could be wished.

The Inspector-General of Volunteers addressed a circular letter to all Volunteer Corps last November, with reference to the Volunteers Ambulance Chatlenge Shield, but only four units could see their way to entering teams. This was an improvement on the previous year, but it is regretable that only one team actually presented itself at the competition. The work done by the Indian Railways during the past year has been remarkable, which is, however, not surprising considering the great interest which Sir Trevredyn Wynne, Chairman of the Railway Board, has shown in the work of the Association since he joined this committee last year. The progress under amongst has been satisfactory.

Amongst schools and colleges Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Woolbert, I. M. S., is carrying out instruction in both First Aid and Sanitation under the auspices of the Association in the Mayo College, Ajmer. Ambulance work has also been introduced at the Daly (Chiefs') College, Indore, and Mr. V. Gabriel has presented medals both at this college and at the sister institution at Ajmer, to be granted annually to the boys who show the greatest aptitude in First Aid. A great deal of work is also being done amongst the officers of the Mercantile Marine at Bombay and Calcutta.

There has been a great extension of work amongst the Native States during the year. Centres have been formed in the following States:—His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad's Dominions, Gwalior, Jaipur, Mysore, Indore, Faridkot, Nagod, Baroda and Rajgarh. The work of the Association has been carried out with great zeal amongst some of the Imperial Service Troops during the past year. A considerable number of units have now got their trained ambulance workers. The Association is much indebted to Major General Drummond, C.B., who has taken a great interest in introducing the work amongst the Imperial Service Troops. Colonel Dick, Inspector-General, Frontier Corps, reports that 182 men have been trained in First Aid during the year. Of these men only eleven have obtained the certificate of the Association.

The difficulty which has been experienced in the past for lack of vernacular translations of the Association's Manual has now been largely overcome. Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu translations are now on sale, and Punjabi, Pushtu and Tamil translations are now in the Press, and are expected to be ready in a short time.

AMBULANCE INTELLIGENCE.

The difficulty which has been experienced in the past, with regard to obtaining information with reference to ambulance work, has now been completely removed by the issue of the White Book of the Association entitled "The St. John Ambulance Association in India." A graduated scale of honours and awards for ambulance work in India has been approved. These honours are awarded by the Indian Branch Committee yearly. Gold, silver and bronze medals are also awarded by the Order of St. John for life saving or special services in the cause of humanity. These medals are authorized to be worn with military or civil uniform.

The work of the Indian Stores Depot has increased by leaps and bounds. The Honorary Treasurer's report will show the large amount of material which is passing through the depot. The Branch is indebted to Mr. H G. Clark for his valuable work as Honorary Manager of the depot, but as it has been found that a single depot is unable to cope with the great increase of work in order to avoid unnecessary delays in obtaining stores and to facilitate a cheaper distribution of material, it has been decided to establish new depots at Calcutta, Madras and Lahore or Karachi. These depots to be supplied direct from St. John's Gate.

Thanks to the efforts of the Chief Inspector of Mines, a centre has been formed which has been called the Bengal Coalfield's Centre. District centers are also being formed at Jherria, Kusunda and Sijua. Classes have also been held in the Raniganj Coalfield and over 300 men employed in the Kolar Golf Fields have been instructed in First Aid. A centre has been formed for the State Collieries, Umaria.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

Little change has occurred since yesterday in the indications of the storm in the Bay of Bengal. The rainfall has extended over the southern half of the Peninsula and has continued in the United Provinces and the north-east of India. The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point and Mergui report three inches; Moulmein, one; Dinajpur and Burdwan, three; Berhampore, four; Chaibassa, one; Purnea, five; Darjeeling, Bahraich and Mainpuri, one and a half; Dehra Dun and Simla, one; Nowgong, one and a half; Madras, three; and Trichinopoly, one. The forecast shows no large change.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., GUMBALLA HILL, Sept. 18.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Gumballa Hill.	In. cts. ... 0 00	In. cts. 48·50	In. cts. 75·60	In. cts. 60·30

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Mapin.	Byculla	nade	Fort	Colaba'
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	52·57	55·64	56·05	45·89	
Monday, 18th Sept.	0 00	0·00	0 03	0·00	
Total	52·57	55·64	55·08	45·89	
Same date last year	65·09	58·75	59·59	51·11	

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 18th SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cotton arriving in small quantities. Gingelly doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Showery. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and crop prospects improving. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sometimes has every appearance of a continued fall, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain and could scarcely look worse and seriously damaged by insects and disease. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain; somewhat cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and blossoming on some high ground fields.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants healthy and in flower partly but want more rain. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Food-grains and all crops doing well, but rain needed. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hubli.—Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Crop accounts less favourable.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (17th)	87·8	77·0	...	0
Jask	88·8	79·8	...	0
Muskat (17th)	99·8	81·6	...	...
Mahim	99·3	81·6	...	...
Rawalpindi	8·4	8·5	...	12·38
Lahore	102·4	73·9	...	7·09
Sirsa	102·8	80·2	...	2·62
Ambala	100·5	83·0	...	10·64
Delhi	97·5	74·9	0·08	7·67
Agra	94·0	78·0	0·02	10·08
Mainpuri	77·8	78·1	1·52	14·80
Jhansi	90·0	76·0	...	18·96
Cawnpore	83·2	73·9	0·17	18·33
Allahabad	86·6	74·0	0·13	27·40
Jacobabad	103·1	79·8	...	0·05
Karachi	86·5	78·0	...	0·20
Ajmer	88·4	76·2	...	7·19
Jaipur	95·2	76·1	...	12·23
Kotah	98·6	77·6	...	13·15
Abu	93·5	75·5	...	1·68
Dwarka	86·2	79·2	...	2·51
Veraval	83·1	77·3	0·23	6·37
Rajkot	92·1	71·5	...	2·11
Bhavnagar Para	94·0	74·5	...	6·31
Surat	87·4	73·1	...	19·37
Ahmedabad	93·6	74·7	...	9·04
Deesa	92·3	74·4	...	9·76
Neemuch	88·9	70·0	...	17·29
Indore	86·6	69·1	...	14·42
Jubbulpore	89·3	73·8	...	37·99
Saugor	88·8	72·1	...	33·03
Hoshangabad	90·1	73·4	...	28·50
Khandwa	89·2	74·6	0·32	10·41
Akola	94·7	73·1	...	17·67
Amraoti	93·8	72·3	...	15·92
Nagpur	94·6	74·8	...	35·66
Chanda	94·5	76·0	...	35·25
Saipur	89·7	74·6	...	49·44
Bombay	86·1	78·2	...	45·89
Ratnagiri	86·3	74·9	...	66·91
Mormugao	85·0	76·2	...	67·84
Karwar	82·7	76·0	...	72·03
Malegaon	89·9	66·1	...	17·40
Ahmednagar	85·6	64·5	...	15·99
Poona	83·5	64·8	...	12·77
Sholapur	93·3	72·1	...	15·06
Bijapur	91·2	71·3	0·02	9·26
Belgaum	81·3	65·0	0·10	33·19
Aurangabad	86·2	67·2	...	18·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	93·9	74·7	0·02	27·37
Hyderabad	94·3	76·7	...	16·37
Mangalore	84·8	74·8	...	87·70
Calicut	84·8	76·1	...	79·58
Cochin	85·7	75·2	0·55	63·54
Colombo	88·0	77·5	0·01	13·80
Masulipatam	96·3	78·2	...	16·76
Bellary	92·0	71·6	0·05	3·71
Cuddapah	96·7	74·6	0·24	9·44
Madras	92·0	78·0	3·20	10·78
Bangalore	87·8	68·8	0·05	10·14
Coimbatore	91·4	71·3	0·02	10·79
Trichinopoly	93·1	72·3	1·08	6·23
Negapatam	87·5	79·0	0·81	6·32

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th September 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north and in excess in the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess except at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen except in the extreme western districts; Allahabad has had 0·13," Cawnpore 0·17" and Mainpuri 1·52." Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in moderate to large defect in the area of rainfall.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval records 0·23" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa has had 0·32" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the western half of the division. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·10" of rain. Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The BISN Company's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

FIREMEN'S MUTINY.

Chinese Attack an Officer.

ASSAILANTS DRIVEN BACK.

The Chinese firemen of the steamer Changsha, lying at Dalgety's Wharf, Sydney, mutinied late on 29th Aug. and made a savage attack on the second officer. However, with the assistance of the chief engineer, the second officer beat them back, whereupon 24 of the crew, all Chinese, left the vessel in a body.

It seems that when at half-past 11 o'clock a bulk came alongside the Changsha the second officer turned out of the crew and ordered them to stand by. They grumblingly obeyed; but they refused to take a line to the bulk, saying that the hour was too late. The boatswain, also a Chinese, who acted as spokesman in conveying the decision of the crew, applied to the officer an objectionable name. The officer's fist shot out and the boatswain fell to the deck with a gash on his cheek. The Chinese then made a rush at the second officer, but they were beaten back.

After the Chinese had left the vessel the police met them, and through an interpreter, prevailed on them to return to the ship at an early hour next morning.

KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE WRECKED.

The captain of the steamer Strathardale, which arrived at Suva, Fiji on August 30 reports that the steamer Knight of St. George was wrecked on the north-west reef, off Nukualofa, near Tonga, at 3 a.m. on the 16th inst., while travelling at half speed. The Nos. 1 and 4 holds are full of water, and the vessel is almost sure to become a total wreck. Captain Stephens is standing by his ship endeavouring to salvage valuable cargo, among which are many motor-cars. The ship was 10 miles out of her course when she struck. Captain Stephens blames the currents for causing the disaster. The Strathardale will remain here for cabled orders.

The Knight of St. George is under charter to the Australian Mail Line, the Sydney agents being Howard Smith and Co., Ltd. She was a regular trader between San Francisco, Auckland, Sydney and Newcastle. She was last in Sydney on April 22. She left San Francisco for Auckland and Sydney on July 27. When last at Auckland the vessel was several days late in reaching port owing to standing by and endeavouring to aid the stranded steamer Boveric off the reef at Nukualofa.

The Knight of St. George was under the command of Captain D. T. Stephens, who had the following officers with him:—Chief, Mr. W. J. Langhead; second, Mr. G. A. Palmer; chief engineer, Mr. J. Dunning, B. N. R.; second, Mr. J. A. Rawlinson; third, Mr. A. G. Sime; fourth, Mr. C. J. Kerr. Mr. J. Tudor is chief steward. The vessel was manned by a Chinese crew, who numbered 31 all told.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

H M S Highflyer...Capt Jones...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston R I Troopship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... Luck ..... do
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr ... ...Jones .... do
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Caps.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Islami	1604	Green	Jeddah	25-9	B & P S N Co
B Hidalgo	2760	Croft	Hull	3-9	J Finlay & Co
H Rehmani	1872	...	Coats	Jeddah	19-9 ... E and R S N Co
K Barrington Court	2853	Williams	27-9	Antwerp	W & A Graham & Co
M Fakhri	2555	Kass	Jeddah	19-9	Bo & H S N Co
P Millpool	2707	Mackenzie		19-9	Saltmore... R A Willis'
Q Kanzler	7652	Shutt	Zanzibar	20-9	A Strandes & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 18.

Brilliant Bque	3609	Grant			Philad lphia... Standard Oil Co
Cuyahoga	2039	Albuttsen			...Standard Oil Co
Devanha	4850	Powell	Shanghai		27-9... P & O Co
Galles	555	Watt			K Nizon & Co
Gramsbergen	3151	Goot			T M & Co
Hild	719	Sulvesin			F F Campbell & Co
Headley	2712	Park			
Hatumet	2584	Peters			
Lawala	2124	Lane			M M & Co
Mesnatchy	1368	Kilner			
Quiloa	4942	Stewart			M M & Co
Towergate	2358	Jackson			W & A Graham & Co
Warwanga	1607	Whytehead			M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia	3269	Browne	Liverpool		6-10 ... W & A G & Co
3 China	3868	Pavisich	Kobe	23-9	W D Ceno
4 Dandolo	3157	Giacopello	Venice	2-9	S N Co
6 Upada	3332	Pittam	Java	21 9	M M & Co
7 Tosa Maru	3610	S. to	Kobe	22-9	N Y Kaisha
8 Africa	2565	Seberich	Trieste	1-10	A L oyd N Co
9 Croat fels	3083	Stefens Kohi		22-9	W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Arcadia	3412	Barcham	Shanghai		10-10 ... P & O Co
12&13 Egypt	4307	Summers	London	2-9	P & O Co
14 Kasar	5959	King	Basrah	21-9	M M & Co

B I Dock

Lhasa	949	McHarmed			M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
K Kavel	553	Mahomed	N F		Bo S N Co

M W D D

Pahtan	1934	Penny	Karachi	2-9	M M & Co
San Francis Xavier	152	Ebrahim	N F		T I C N Co

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
Linga		Rothwell	Karachi &c

The steamer China for China etc. began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	From.
14	Trentham Hall	Coast
14	Neidenfels	New York
14	Landaura	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta arrived at Suez on the 14th instant homeward bound.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 18.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s— 50 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s— 2,840 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

SOMETIMES to hear these bells is an omen of good-fortune; sometimes their sound brings ill-luck or foretells death. But always the central feature of the legend is the same—the chiming of hidden bells in the sea depths. How and where the belief began is now past discovery. Whether one original version has been carried from place to place and has been changed in the carrying, or whether the coincidence is only coincidence and the legends are truly independent of each other, one cannot tell. It is on a small scale the same insoluble problem as that which confronts those who seek to explain the antiquity of those fairy tales which one finds in such strangely similar forms from one side of the world to the other.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 19th September, 1911.

THE MOTORIST AND HIS ALARM.

When automobiles were charged with the creation of dust, motorists rose up in their righteous wrath and declared and demonstrated that their cars were innocent. They proved conclusively that it was the horse by incessant striking of the road with his four well-shod feet—not gliding as they did on more or less smooth rubber tyres over its surface—who manufactured most of the dust and that his unpraiseworthy efforts were valiantly assisted by sheep which triturate the highway with such skill that the finest dust that can be raised as the result. Had their accusers been content to state that motors distributed the dust as it lay ready-made on the roads, the haughty motorist could not have rebutted the charge so easily. But as it was, he justified himself and carried conviction to the minds of the readers of his spirited protest. Since then, most roads in every country where motors ply have been so much improved that we hear less about the dust nuisance. An occasional pathetic complaint from cottagers who have their way-side garden or fruit-patch lowered in beauty, if not in value, by the dust that motors do really shower on them, is still to be heard. But before long, town-dwellers started another grumble, this time against the hooters, which every self-respecting chauffeur sounds to warn other vehicles or pedestrians to get out of his way. The amount of these warning voices at night was dwelt on with piteous iteration in the daily press, many correspondents declaring that the late hours of the night and very often the bright and early hours of the morning were made hideous by hooters of every denomination and of every execrable tone. A beauty sleep was an impossible dream and with it vanished all hope of a comfortable night's rest. Columns of condemnation of the wickedness of chauffeurs who recked little the misery they were causing, filled the papers even while the country was in agony over the fate of the Parliament Bill. The motor-driver figured as a callous-hearted wretch who revelled in rousing up the sleepers in quiet streets, where traffic had long died out, with a wild play of his rancous horn, not because of unforeseen emergencies or at close quarters with other vehicles, but maliciously and almost continuously, apparently for the fun it afforded to himself.

The tide of letters set in full against the wielder of the hooter until at last a motorist took up a graphic pen and wrote to the "Times" to point out that the world was full of other noises than those made by his tribe—had he lived in Bombay, he could have sworn it easily—that the advent of the motor had tended to reduce considerably the volume of disagreeable sound which had filled the streets of towns for ages before. This correspondent premised his remarks by the statement that the automobile world are just as sensitive to noise as other people and prove it by expending much trouble and money to acquire that most desirable asset, silence in a car. But, granted the noiseless motor, some means of giving notice of its approach is indispensable, unless tragedies are to be the rule. For pedestrians are becoming airily over-confident in supposing they cannot be run over. This confidence, the writer cheerfully thinks, is due to the improved skill of drivers and the perfection of the latest brakes. As far as the increase of noise in London, that was a serious matter long before the reign of the motorist and its cause is the normal increase of traffic. The "motorist" justly reviles the Post Office vans and any person who has heard one jolting along to the great distributing centre of all correspondence soon after midnight in the silent London streets will support his verdict that they are the noisiest vehicles on the road. And that "they are allowed to perpetrate their wicked noisy way without let or hindrance or criticism."—not without strong language, however, from the unhappy beings who hear them rumbling along unrelieved in their efforts by springs, or rubber tyres or any of the mitigations that modify primitive wheeled-traction. This remonstrator admits that the use of an exceptionally noisy horn is not defensible except to rouse up drivers, some of whom are "not only sullen and obstructive" but cannot hear the overtaking vehicle through the noise made by their own van or cart As nothing can be proved without careful experiment, this writer set himself to listen, at night, to all the noises to be heard in a well-known London thoroughfare. The result convinced him that the motor-horn, had as it is, does not touch the average Post Office Van, nor is it any worse than the ordinary trade vehicle, every section of which rattles furiously. Were a "noisometer" invented, to do for sound what a speedometer does for pace he is certain that the motor-horn or even the motor-bus would be found to be less offensive than the dreaded van above-mentioned.

Whether the horn ought to be abolished or not, has been considered before the Local Government Board, where arguments for and against were heard. It is hardly likely that it can be done away with: an order to moderate its intensity is the most the public may hope for. It is pretty sure that a bell could never supply its place. Such a diversion was tried some time ago; but had to be reinforced with the horn to be effectual. It does a cruel wrong to them, to suppose that motorists enjoy hooting or blowing their horns. Indeed they would be much happier pursuing the even tenor of their way without that addition to their labours. They have to hoot in obedience to an Act of Parliament passed in 1896, when the order to hang out a red flag where a steam vehicle was at work, was superseded by the Light Locomotives Act. It is the careless or risk-loving pedestrian who mostly obliges the motorist to use his horn so frequently. A word of praise is given to the French nation for "being ready—" with that logic which distinguishes it from almost every other nation in the world"—to make the law more stringent against the pedestrian and more in favour of the moving vehicle. In England, if the horn is to be the subject of a concession, this motorist hopes some "quid pro quo" will be granted in return to the aggrieved motorist. A simple order to pedestrians to keep to the footpath provided for them, leaving the roadway to vehicles would be of great advantage and remove many obstacles to free and safe circulation. But in Bombay, that is absolutely out of the question, there being so few footpaths. Any one who observes the different kinds of vehicles now using the roads cannot fail to have remarked the number of noisy springless carts and vans that still ply in the streets and on the highways. They make the most outrageous noise far worse than any caused by even old worn-out motors. They are survivals of a type that should have died out by now when every "live" firm prides itself on providing the latest thing in vehicles for the transport of its goods. In England, where motors of every kind private and public, have increased yearly by tens of thousands, it cannot be truly said that they make all the noise that fills the streets. The sounds they emit are merged in the general roar of the traffic of the busy thoroughfares of London and the other great cities of the Empire. When horses have ceased to draw carriages and carts and motors rule supreme, it will be interesting to learn if the volume of noise will be less or if the delicate public will still be kept awake by the horns of chase or the only cars left on the roads.

A PRINCE OF MOUNTAINEERS.

THE late Mr. Edward Whymper achieved distinction in a threefold capacity—as artist, explorer, and mountaineer, but it will be in the last that he will be best remembered. Mountaineering is now a well-known as well as well-recognised sport, but more than half a century ago when he took to it, it was hardly pursued. He was one of the pioneers who popularised it among Englishmen, and the chief person who utilised it for exploration purposes. He was one of the founders of the Alpine Club in London in 1857, with John Ball, an Irish politician and naturalist, who became its first President, Professor Tyndall, Sir Leslie Stephen, Francis Galton and other kindred spirits. This Club soon became famous for the exploits of its members and still more for the example it set to foreigners of starting clubs in their own countries. Leslie Stephen's "Play Ground of Europe" and Mr. Whymper's own "Scrambles among the Alps" rank as classics of mountaineering and Alpine literature and have done much to kindle enthusiasm in others for this manly sport. Professor Tyndall was another enthusiast for mountaineering which Sir Martin Conway, a younger expert in this fascinating pursuit, defines as the art of moving about safely in mountain regions, avoiding the dangers incidental to them and attaining high points difficult of access. There was for long a friendly though keen rivalry between Tyndall and Mr. Whymper, twenty years his junior, for the first ascent of the famous Matterhorn, a peak of the Alps which had for long defied all attempts to reach its top. Both attempted it several times, but without success. They had selected the south-western fall for reaching the summit, as the eastern fall presented a precipitous appearance and was deemed impraticable for climbing. Whymper, six times repulsed by the difficulties of the former route, at last in a happy moment resolved to try the eastern side. He had become convinced that the precipitous appearance of the mountain, when viewed from Zermatt, was an optical delusion, and conjectured that the eastern or Swiss side would afford a comparatively easy ascent to the summit. The conjecture was based on good scientific observation and reasoning, and it turned out brilliantly true. The Matterhorn, the hitherto inaccessible Mount Cirvin of the French and the Monte Silno of the Italians, the despair of Tyndall and other Alpinists, at last yielded its secret to Whymper who successfully climbed to the top, 14,700 feet high, on 14th July 1865. The joy of that proud day was somewhat marred by the death during descent, through slipping of three of his companions and one of the guides. Whymper himself and two of the three guides were saved almost miraculously, by the breaking of the rope, from being rushed headlong to destruction. Whymper has triumphantly told the story of this brilliant feat in the book we have already named, a book that has been frequently reprinted during the past forty years. It was illustrated by the author, who was descended from the famous Whympers, well-known wood engravers of their day, and was himself in early life meant for the profession of his father and uncle. The Matterhorn has now become the favourite of Alpinists since Whymper's conquest of it, and the route that he took is now that which is usually followed. From the Alps Mr. Whymper extended his exploring conquests to other and higher mounts and fifteen years later he opened the exploration of the highest Andes in America by climbing the Chimborazo peak in Ecuador, nearly 22,000 feet in height, never before attempted. He also ascended the neighbouring volcano of Catopaxi and succeeded in taking a photograph of its burning crater when the heat on the ground, on which he had encamped, was 110° in the night, though it was an altitude of nearly 20,000 feet. He studied chiefly mountain sickness and the effect of diminished pressure, during high climbs, on the human frame, and his works afford very good and trustworthy material for coming to a conclusion on the subject. His experience in the Andes also convinced him of certain serious errors in the reading of aneroid barometers at high altitudes, and in a work on this subject he recommends several improvements in the matter. He also published excellent guide-books to the Alpine regions which are widely in use on account of their pleasant style. Mr. Whymper had long come to be known as the prince of mountaineers, a title which may well pass now to Sir Martin Conway, who came to India to climb the Himalayas, which Mr. Whymper never attempted.

WHY ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION IS UNPOPULAR.

Colonel Bannerman, in the annual report of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, discusses in an interesting way the causes of the unpopularity of anti-plague inoculation. In spite of indubitable proof of its efficacy and the wide distribution of pamphlets advertising its benefits, the fact remains that inoculation is the most unpopular, the most dreaded of all plague measures. The reasons Colonel Bannerman conjectures for this fact are edifying, and certainly plausible enough to warrant closer enquiry and further consideration. He has found, he says, that even amongst educated people there is a widespread notion that inoculation is equivalent to giving plague, though no doubt in a mild form; hence the idea has spread to the ignorant masses that inoculation will start an epidemic of plague in the place where it is undertaken. This has possibly originated in the translation of the verb "to inoculate" by a vernacular term signifying to "inject plague" or "to inject plague juice." The point has been brought to the notice of Government and in future translations the same indiscretion will not be repeated, but it will naturally take a long time to counter-act the mischief which has already been done. Again, it is rather curious to find an impression existing that inoculation produces infecundity. It has been suggested that this arises from the use of the word 'sterile" in regard to the prophylactic fluid, it being quite natural that amongst ignorant people it should be imagined that a sterile fluid would communicate its "sterility" to those with whom it came in such close contact. However, the principal reason advanced is the third and this, it is asserted, is the almost universal ignorance on the subject of subordinate Government servants, who, if they chose, could exercise considerable influence on the people. "It would be interesting to find out," says Colonel Bannerman, "how much time officials of the standing of deputy collectors, mamlatdars, and sheristadars, etc., have given to reading the plague pamphlets that have been so freely distributed. One has only to ask them simple questions about the nature of plague, or inoculation, to ascertain that this kind of literature is not much to their taste. Many of them have never seen the operation performed, and on being questioned confess that they know of its effects from hearsay only, and have never investigated the truth or otherwise of the statistics available. As to the nature of plague and its spread, they have probably some fanciful theory of their own, such as that the disease is due to the infected atmosphere."

The remedy, which is recommended, is that all Government servants should be assembled at convenient places and be instructed by the local medical authority. It is emphasized as of high importance that the Collector should support the proceedings by his presence as, unless his subordinates are convinced that their chief takes a personal interest in the subject, they will do nothing. This is a most reasonable idea and we hope that Government will see that it is brought to the notice of Collectors and Civil Surgeons. Colonel Bannerman's dissertation on the subject, though brief, appears to be a valuable contribution to plague literature and should not be lost to view. At the same time, while he points out so much ignorance which has yet to be removed, he gives the encouraging news that inoculatory measures are increasing slowly and the total output of anti-plague vaccine from the laboratory during the year was 625,690, doses an increase of 32,526. The fact that an increase has been made at all shows that progress is possible, and should, indeed, be a spur to active measures in the districts on the lines which Colonel Bannerman has indicated.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

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UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

Effects of Compulsory Education.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 4.

Several matters this week will be of more than usual interest to your readers, inasmuch as they refer to the questions which are just now to the front with you as with us. First has to do with the suppression of Gambling, concerning which the South Australian Commissioner of Police says: "Betting is gradually being checked, as is evident by the increased amounts passing through the totalizator. Thirty-one persons were prosecuted during the year for gaming. The new Gaming Act is of assistance, and if the fines were increased I think the Act would have a much greater deterrent effect. It cannot be denied that, although the police do prevent the establishment of gambling schools or 'dens', gambling is sure to be sometimes carried on. It cannot be absolutely stamped out, but Adelaide is fairly clean in this respect. Betting on horse racing on local and inter-State races continues. Police vigilance forces a very large amount into the totalizator; but it seems that the great majority of people will bet on races somehow. Police prosecutions alone will never stop it. Action is taken whenever opportunity occurs. The question is far too big to be dealt with in an ordinary report. The police have a very difficult duty to perform with regard to the Licensing Act; and if Sunday trading is to be stopped an amendment of the Acts must be made. Sub-section 4 of section 168 of 1908 should be restored, its repeal having taken away the chief powers of the police relative to Sunday trading, as in accordance with section 4 of the Amendment Act, No. 1030-10, it is necessary to prove that a person found on the premises for an unlawful purpose must be there with the consent or knowledge of the licensee, and should the licensee be absent, and have given orders before leaving that no liquor was to be supplied to persons except to lodgers, it would be necessary for the servants to be caught in the act of supplying liquor to others before a conviction could be obtained, as persons have the right to enter an hotel for the purpose of obtaining a meal or non-intoxicating drinks, and whatever conversation may have taken place between the police and the person left in charge of the house is not admitted in evidence. Men can be seen posted at the doors of several hotels on Sundays to watch the coming of police; and to prevent Sunday trading from being carried on by unscrupulous publicans the law should be made as clear as possible."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

During the past few weeks considerable light has been thrown upon the unsatisfactory position of country school children in some districts of New South Wales and Victoria, who are compelled to attend schools and from my knowledge of your country I imagine pretty much the same condition of things will result if you go in for compulsion. Inspectors' reports published recently show that the children are seriously overworked before and after school hours and are, therefore, unfit for school duties. The position in New South Wales has been bad for many years, and despite the publicity given to the matter from time to time there appears to be no improvement. The cow seems to be the principal cause of the trouble both in New South Wales and Victoria. The following are examples of cases now under the consideration of the Victorian department:—Boy of 13 years—Rises at 5 a.m., milks night and morning, helps to separate cream, and feed calves and pigs, arriving at school generally about a quarter to 10 a. m. Girl of 9 years—Rises at 6 a. m., milks three cows morning and night and fetches in the cows. Boy of 11 years—Rises at 5 a. m., milks night and morning, helps to separate cream and feed calves, and pigs. Boy of 10 years—Rose on day of enquiry at a quarter to 5 a.m., brought in cows, milked six fed calves, washed feed tins and cut firewood. Required to perform similar duties each evening. Boy of 10 years—Rose on day of enquiry at half-past 5 a. m., milked six cows and brought in calves. In the evening required to go for cows, milk, work a hand separator, and feed the calves. Girl of 10 years—Rose on day of enquiry at half-past 5 a.m., milked eight cows, helped to feed calves, and prepared breakfast. In the evening required to milk, feed calves, and prepare tea. Girl of 8 years—Rose on day of enquiry at half-past 5 a.m., milked five cows, helped to feed the calves. Similar duties in the evening. Singularly enough, inspectors' enquiries have not been made in this direction in South Australia, though it is reasonable to suppose that cases of overwork exist in some districts of that State as elsewhere in the Commonwealth. In connection with this matter, it is interesting to learn of the conclusion arrived at by Professor Storring, of Berlin, rigarding the value of early morning work in the schools. By means of a series of experiments conducted at 7 a.m. on weekdays, and 10 a.m., on Sundays, he came to the conclusion that the body had not recovered from the previous day's fatigue at 7 a.m. In his experiments he tested the surface sensibility at two points and the brain activity by counting. In each case the result was the same. It may be pointed out that the pupils subjected to experiment were day boys, who had probably made a fairly long journey to school.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The demand for silver coins has been so great during the recent years of prosperity in Australia, that the Federal Act passed in 1907 for the withdrawal of the half-crowns and the dilapidated coinage has been of little avail. Florins are increasingly popular, and the British Mint cannot supply the Australian demand, so that the half-crowns have to remain in circulation until enough florins come to hand. The only withdrawal from circulation has been that in June 1910, when silver of the face value of £25,000 was recalled. A curious circumstance in connection with the importations of coins is that a glut exists in shillings, sixpences, and three-penny bits. The stocks of new coins are at present in excess of the circulation requirements by £49,500 in shillings, £20,800 in sixpences, and £14,400 in threepenny bits. To-morrow the Treasurer expects to receive tons of two half-pennies of the face value of £680. Attempts to withdraw half-crowns from circulation in Great Britian were abandoned owing to the opposition of the banks, but the Federal Minister's talk with other delegates at the Imperial conference suggest that a half-crown will some day be as great a rarity as a five-shilling piece.

THE FEDERAL LAND TAX.

The returns which have to be sent in under the Federal Land Tax Act must be forwarded on or before August 31, and the Commissioner has intimated his intention not to allow any extensions of time this year in sending in returns. Last year, when taxpayers experienced some trouble in filling in the papers, the Commissioner was lenient, but no such spirit is to be manifested this year, and the furnishing of the returns before the beginning of September will be insisted upon. The Act contains a provision in section 27, which renders a person who has entered into a lease since November 17, 1910 (the date of the commencement of the Act) liable to be assessed on the full unimproved value of the land in conjunction with any other land he may own. The lessee, however, is entitled to a deduction from the tax assessed to him in respect of the leased land of the amount of tax paid by the owner of the land and by any precedent lessee. The lessees who will be affected by this provision in the law will be those who do not own any land in their own name, and who lease land having an unimproved value of £3,000 or over, and those who own land in their own name of an unimproved value which, when added to the unimproved value of the land leased, will amount to £3,000 or over. There will be two classes of lessees in connection with this provision, namely, lessees of land which is exempt under the act, and lessees of land which is not exempt. The former lessees are entitled to be assessed on the unimproved value of their leasehold estate, calculated according to the rules laid down in the Federal land tax regulations. The latter will be liable to be assessed on the full unimproved value of the land, with the deduction from their tax of the amount (if any) which is payable by the owner of the land. In some cases it is probable that the owner of the land will not have any tax to pay. In such cases the lessee, if he owns other land sufficient in value to make the total unimproved value of his own land and the leased land over £5,000 (in the case of a resident taxpayer) would have to pay the full tax on the land, without any deduction. In view of the foregoing it will be necessary for all persons coming under either of the conditions named to furnish to the Federal Land Tax Department a notice of all lands leased by them since November 17. A form is now in course of preparation for this purpose, and will probably be ready in all States in about three weeks' time. It is proposed to incorporate this form in the land tax regulations when these are made permanent regulations, and to amend regulation 23 to cover the present situation. The notice referred to will be required (after the returns are ready) to be given within one month after the forms are made available and thereafter within one month after the date of the acquisition of the land by way of lease.

THE AUSTRALIAN BLACK.

The work of the Swedish scientific expedition, the members of which returned from their investigations in the north-west recently, covered a very wide field of scientific research. The country is described as "the most interesting and wonderful part of the world, from a scientific standpoint." He said:—

"To me the most interesting things which came under observation on the island were the unique rafts or catamaran-like craft which the natives make out of the boughs of mangrove trees. These rafts are made so that the limbs, which are joined together at one end, are spread out in the shape of a half-opened fan. The sections, which, of course, are quite separate, are laid in the water with the joined ends overlapping each other, and under these is placed a third section, which consists of a few limbs bound side by side. This comprises the whole raft. When placed in the water the sections are not in any way tied together, and one would naturally suppose that, as soon as they were moved by the water, they would float apart. This is not so, however. On these frail craft the blacks proceed 15 or 20 miles out into the open sea, and journey from island to island without any difficulty. The buck always occupies the middle craft, where the two ends overlie, from which position he propels it along with a paddle. The gins, as well as the piccaninnies, are able to use these rafts, and they are frequently to be seen paddling along between the islands. They are wonderfully clever in steering their craft between the islands. When the tide is on the move the whole sea is a mass of eddying whirlpools, making steering very difficult. Another interesting feature of my stay there was the discovery of a boy who displayed a marked ability in sculpture. He fashioned a number of native skulls and heads out of clay. In the case of the heads the feature and hair were splendidly executed. Dr. Sodaberg, who is himself and artist, declared that one of the head in particular was wonderfully good. This boy was only about 16 or 17 years of age, and was entirely untutored. It was fortunate in seeing one burial service on the island. The natives place the dead on a platform in a tree, and when the body is dried up by the sun it is taken down, and with set ceremonial placed in a small cleft or depression in the cliffs. I was surprised to see that the natives place their dogs on the same level of importance as themselves. When their dogs die they are placed upon the burial platform to dry.

"A question always interesting to scientists, and never more so than to-day, is whence the Australian aboriginal came, and where there are to be found any of his relations. That is a matter which is very hard to determine, and, in fact, it may be that it will never be found out. From time to time I could not help noting among the natives individuals having a distinctly semitic cast of features. They possessed the Jewish crooked nose and short curly hair. The aboriginals as a race are decidedly cannibalistic, although this is not so pronounced in some parts as in others. They often kill and eat one another in the Never Never, but usually it is some member of another tribe who is slaughtered to provide a feast. There is no doubt about the fact that they eat human flesh, but I don't think that they would tackle the flesh of a European, for some blacks said to me, 'White fella no good; meat too salt.'"

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Defence Department assumes the most blandishing demeanor in announcing that recruits are wanted for its permanent forces. The soldier's life is presented as full of joys and barren of discomforts. "Quarter's rations, fuel, light, medical attendance, uniform and small kit are all provided free," runs one sentence. Another states that technical education is supplied at a school of gunnery. Libraries and reading rooms are provided free of cost. A well equipped gymnasium is available to all ranks and cricket, football, and billiards are provided for all who care to join. Moreover educational classes for all ranks are held three nights in each week to assist non-commissioned officers and gunners to qualify for promotion and transfer to the instructional staff. Opportunities are afforded with the growth of the defence scheme for young men to train for the instructional staff on which the maximum pay for non-commissioned officers is 13/ a day, and the consolidated pay for officers from £250 to £650 a year.

At the inception of the new compulsory military training system, some cases of rowdyism among the cadets occurred, but now that the lads have become accustomed to the duties required of them acts of insubordination are of rare occurrence. On August 18, however at the Adelaide parade ground a lad misbehaved himself in such a disgraceful manner that the authorities decided to take action against him. Consequently Oliver William Bax, a senior cadet, of Hackney appeared in the State Children's Court on Tuesday, before Mr. J. Gordon, S. M., charged with insubordination. Mr. S. H. Skipper, who appeared on behalf of the prosecution, said the information was laid under the Defence Act and the rules and regulations made in connection with it. The offence was stated under rule 236, of the regulations of 1908. He said this was a somewhat glaring case. Bax arrived late to parade, and the sergeant asked him if he was going to drill. He lined up for half an hour, and the order of "Stand easy" was given. The boy then lighted a cigarette, and, despite several warnings, he continued to smoke in the ranks. The sergeant told him he was liable to a severe penalty, and the boy replied "I've had enough for the night." He, thereupon, left the ranks and sat down near by

RIOT AND REVOLUTION

TROUBLES IN SPAIN AND AUSTRIA.

Anarchists Order General Strike.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN VIENNA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Spain, whose Labour troubles have hitherto mainly centred in the Bilbao mining district, is now threatened with a general strike.

It appears that the Anarchist Syndicalist Committee, the headquarters of which are at Barcelona, has ordered a general strike for to-day, involving most revolutionary methods, such as the destruction of the telegraphs, telephones and railways, and the intimidation of newspaper compositors to make them cease work.

The Government has taken most stringent measures. Most of the members of the Committee and a number of others have been arrested.

VIENNA, SEPT. 18.

Serious dear food riots have broken out in Vienna. The trouble began with a Socialist demonstration outside the Town Hall. The mob was dispersed by the military, who were pelted with stones. At dusk, however, the rioting began afresh in the working classes' quarter, where the lights were turned out, barricades were erected and premises looted, the crowd shouting revolutionary cries. Soldiers charged, and fired a volley.

The Imperial palace is guarded by troops.

According to an official account, one rioter was killed, and 53 persons, including soldiers and police, were injured. Other reports state that six were killed and 250 injured.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

Invested with G. C. I. E.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The King, to-day, received in audience Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, who kissed His Majesty's hands on his appointment as Governor of Madras.

Sir Thomas was invested with the Knight Grand Commandership of the Order of the Indian Empire.

M. STOLYPIN'S CONDITION.

Bullet Extracted: Condition Serious.

KIEFF, SEPT. 17.

Symptoms of peritonitis are appearing in M. Stolypin.

The bullet was removed this morning, by the aid of a local anæsthetic. He stood the operation well.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

According to a bulletin, issued yesterday evening, M. Stolypin's attack of peritonitis continues, and his condition is very serious.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN DUBLIN.

General Spread Feared.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

A railway strike has broken out in Dublin, arising out of the refusal of two men in one of the goods yards to handle timber belonging to a firm whose men had struck.

The strike is spreading in an alarming fashion, and complete stoppage of all goods traffic inland out of Dublin is threatened. Passenger service is also restricted. The men of Limerick have struck in sympathy. The Royal Fusiliers have been hastily recalled from manœuvres in Wicklow.

BRITISH AVIATOR KILLED.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The death is announced of Lieut. Cammell, of the Royal Engineers, as the result of a fall from an aeroplane at Hendon.

Successful Flight from Tangier to Fez.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

A Frenchman, named Bregi, carrying a passenger, flew from Tangier to Fez. A large crowd of natives witnessed the arrival in a state of utter amazement. Bregi was received by the Sultan.

MOTOR-BOAT ACCIDENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Dixie IV, the winner of the recent International Motor-boat Championship, ran ashore while racing on the Niagara river for the Great Lakes Championship, injuring some women and a boy. The crew were uninjured.

DISORDERS IN CHINA.

Troops Ambushed in the Hills.

PEKING, SEPT. 17.

The British Consul at Chung-King advocates the sending of refugees down the river, fearing an extension of the trouble owing to the breakdown of the civil administration.

The revolutionaries ambushed and defeated a hundred troops in the hills near Kien-Chow, and pursued them to Cheng-Tu, where the troops beat off their pursuers, killing a hundred.

The troops re-occupied Kien-Chow. The situation is more hopeful.

MOROCCAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Optimism not Shared in Paris.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The optimism with regard to Morocco, prevailing in semi-official and financial circles in Berlin, is apparently not shared in Paris, where a certain amount of scepticism is to be observed. Meanwhile, the fact that Germany is releasing her time-expired soldiers this autumn as usual is regarded as a substantially hopeful feature.

LATER.

Optimism in other German papers, which are generally inspired, goes far beyond the statement in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of yesterday, the leading papers declaring that the points remaining unsettled do not affect principles, and some of the papers even stating that only formalities remain to be arranged.

The scepticism in the French Press regarding the supposed improvement in the situation is partly owing to the belief that Germany will still insist upon international control of customs, and adjudication of tenderf for public works.

The statement that the German answer will be ready, to-day, however, appears to indicate that the differences have been much narrowed.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Reinforcements for Col. Bremond.

FEZ, SEPT. 17.

General Dalbiez has left for Sefru, with reinforcements, to support Colonel Bremond.

JOHNSON-WELLS FIGHT.

Pulpit Protests.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The fight between Johnson and Wells is causing a regular controversy. The fight was denounced from a number of pulpits yesterday.

It is noteworthy that some clergymen favour it, while Lord Lonsdale deprecates the meeting taking place.

Johnson says that if there is no fight in London the fight will take place in Paris. Meanwhile, Mr. James White, the promoter of the match, says that the situation is unchanged and that the meeting takes place on October 2nd.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Sir W. Laurier's Unopposed Return.

OTTAWH, SEPT. 18.

With only three days before polling, there is great activity in the Quebec province, many meetings being held at the church doors.

Yesterday, by the retirement of Mr. Leduc, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was returned unopposed for Quebec, East.

A later telegram from Quebec states that Mr. Leduc repudiates the signature to the document withdrawing from the contest, claiming that he was drugged. A telegram says that arrests will follow.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE SCHEME.

Lord Dudley's Views.

LONDON, SEPT 18.

In an interview at Witley Court, on his return from Australia, Lord Dudley dwelt on the lack of poverty in Australia. Referring to the compulsory service scheme, he thought that sixteen days' training in the year was not sufficient, but compulsion had been accepted wonderfully well, and it was politic not to make service too long or arduous at first.

As regarded the navy, Lord Dudley thought that Australia, building her own ships, was the only way that anything like a contribution could be got. If any Australian Government had proposed a larger contribution to the Imperial Government, it would have failed. The difficulty was to get men, as the Australian was no sailor, and would have to trust the British Admiralty to man the ships for some years.

ARNST-BARRY RACE ON THE THAMES.

An Englishman's Sporting Offer

SYDNEY, SEPT. 18.

An English sportsman has cabled to Arnst offering to guarantee stakes and exenses to the amount of £750 for a race between Arnst and Barry on the Thames.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND.

LONDON, SEPT, 18.

Sir Francis Younghusband is improving, but his progress is very slow.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Arabia" left for Bombay at 10 p.m. with the English mails of the 8th instant.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

In the interval between the concentration of troops at Delhi (25th November) and the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties (7th December), all ties of the Durbar Polo, Football and Hockey Tournament will be played off down to the semi-finals and finals and a match either of polo or football or hockey will be arranged for on each day during the period referred to. Particulars of the match with places and dates, and times will be duly advertised later.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Difficulties of Transport.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

Referring to transport difficulties in connection with the Abor expedition, a Dibrugarh correspondent has wired to the *Englishman* that preparations are now rapidly being pushed forward. Major Vaughan, in charge of Supply and Transport, is accumulating a two months' supply of stores on the flat "Kamrup" at the Dibrugarh steamer ghat. The "Kamrup" has been chartered from the steamer company and will be towed up to Kobo about the 23rd instant, where it will be found extremely useful pending the building of suitable offices and godowns.

Manipore rice was desired for the use of native troops, but the supplies are exhausted and cannot be replenished until about the end of October, when the road to Dinapur will be negotiable. The motor-launch "Sissi" has also been taken over from the Sissi Saw Mills. This boat is forty feet long, equipped with a powerful Thorneycroft motor, and is quite the fastest craft on the river. She will be employed for running between Kobo and Dibrugarh. Major Vaughan and Captain Dunlop left in her recently to pay a visit to Kobo. Endeavours are being made to obtain other boats, but difficulty may be experienced in obtaining suitable ones locally. The local supply of country boats is completely disorganised and as boats and boatmen were impressed for service when the first advance was made to Passighat, the Hindustani boatmen took alarm and decamped to their country.

Even the Assamese and Miris have hidden their boats and it is with the greatest difficulty that boats can be obtained at Saikwah. It is feared that the river traffic will be seriously interfered with in the district and the boating of thatch and country produce will be carried on under great difficulties. Two gardens, badly situated for road and rail communication and dependent on the river for their supplies, have been badly inconvenienced and it was after considerable trouble and much anxiety that one was able to obtain sufficient rice for its coolies. It is not anticipated that this will interfere with the expedition, as they will depend chiefly on steamers to take supplies as far as Kobo, whence they will be carried by road either by coolies or mules, three hundred of the latter having been sent up for use of the expedition. This transport will be supplemented by a boat corps to be raised among local Miris.

PREPARATIONS AT KOBO.

Kobo at present is but a clearing in the forest-jungle with a strong stockade and a guard of military police. It is situated about a mile below Lalli Mukh on the banks of Brahmaputra. Mr. W. C. M. Dundas, in intervals of duty, has been supervising work there and it is his intention to make a clearing at least 500 yards square. The road to Passighat is from here. It is a three days' march and there are two camps on the way. It is apprehended that the recent rise in the river and heavy rains will seriously interfere with the condition of this road.

A detachment of the Lakimpur Military Police will leave for Kobo in about a week and the 23rd Pioneers and the 8th Gurkhas are due to arrive at Kobo about the end of the month, but the movements of the 2nd Gurkhas are at present uncertain. The stockade at Passighat is occupied by a detachment of the Lakimpur Military Police with Lieut. A. B. Haywell, 5th Gurkhas, in command. The telegraph department, with a guard of fifty sepoys, are laying down a wire between Sadia and Passighat and have now crossed the Sissi river. The Planters Stores and Agency Company Limited have arranged to open a branch store at Kobo.

The steamer "Mirani", with 650 officers and men, left Pninsep's Ghat on Saturday morning bound for Kobo. The 32nd Sikhs, comprising 813 officers and men, left this morning for Kobo.

The Abors, although they will not be attacked by heavy artillery will have to face explosives. In addition to the gun-cotton carried by the Sappers and Miners, the same explosive forms an essential part of the equipment of the 32nd Pioneers, whose officers are experts in its use.

It is stated that many of the coolies recruited in Assam for the Abor expedition are suffering from fever.

HYDERABAD PLAGUE RIOTS.

Mob Demonstrate against Precautions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 18.

Some excitement was caused in Hyderabad yesterday, as a result of active measures taken by the authorities to prevent the spread of plague. A mob of about 3,000 men and women with whatever weapons they could lay hold of marched from the plague infected quarter of Nampally to the King-Koti residence of H. H. the Nizam, with the intention of laying before him their grievances. The attitude of the mob was threatening and for some time the police were powerless in controlling them. Beating drums and blowing shrill instruments, the crowd surged towards the palace gates and were only prevented from rushing into the grounds by the military guard which had been strengthened.

H. H. the Nizam was not present at the time, but, on his return, he immediately sent for two of the headmen and promised a thorough enquiry into their grievances, whereupon the crowd went away quietly. During their wait at King-Koti, the Kotwal of Police came on the scene, but his efforts to disperse them were futile. One man was arrested and put in the police lock-up near by, but the mob rushed the building and rescued him.

Sir Afsur-Ul-Mulk, the Nizam's A.-D.-C., gave an interview to the ringleader of the disturbance this morning. The people of the plague-infected quarters are in a very excited state to-day and strongly resent the measures adopted by the medical and police authorities.

SCUFFLE BETWEEN BARRISTER AND CLERK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

At the High Court Bar Library to-day there was a fight between a young Bengalee Barrister and his clerk; the latter was taken to task by his master for not keeping proper account and it is said the clerk gave a slap to his master. Several Europeans and Indian Barristers, who noticed it, rushed to the scene and the clerk it is alleged, was roughly handled and kicked. The Police sergeants intervened and the clerk was driven out of the court buildings.

THE Government is acquiring land in the Lahore and Shekakpar tahsils for the construction of the Ravi flood Embankment from the Lathapur village to the North-Western Railway line at Shahdara near the railway bridge.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Bill to Amend Post Office Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT),

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held this morning at Viceregal Lodge. H. E. the Viceroy presided.

The Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong, the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, was sworn in as an additional member of Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Butler laid on the table a statement containing the further information promised, in the answer given by him on March 27 last, to the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's question regarding fees levied in colleges and schools in British India.

ANSWERS TO INTERPELLATIONS.

The Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, replying to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar's question, regarding the amount of revenue realised and expenditure incurred in Berar, during the years 1904 to 1910, said, the information is being collected and will be laid on the table as soon as it is ready."

Mr. Butler, replying, said:—"Some local Governments have already qualified inspecting or advising officers. It would be contrary to the general policy of the Government of India to have a central inspecting officer for India, but it is hoped to secure the results desired by the Hon'ble Member by a conference of loyal officers."

Mr. Clark, replying to Mr. Mudholkar, said: "The Boiler Acts in force in the different provinces prohibit the use of a boiler or prime-mover, unless it is in charge of a qualified engineer, and penalties are imposed for the non-observance of this provision. The rules for the examination of and the grant of certificates of competency to persons, intending to take charge of boilers, are framed by the local Governments with whom the administration of the Boiler Acts rests. These rules are not exactly the same in all the provinces and the Government of India do not consider absolute uniformity in the matter to be essential."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, replying to the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Muhammad Sahib's question, regarding the proposed Delegation Act said: (a) "The answer to part (a) of the question is in the negative. No reply is accordingly required to part (b). With regard to part (c) the Hon'ble Member is informed that it is proposed to introduce a bill on the subject during the current session of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, replying to the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Muhammad Sahib's questions, regarding the training of members of the Indian Civil Service for judicial work, said: "The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. At the present stage of the discussion no announcement can be made as to whether the proposal will be published."

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to the Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapatia's question regarding the Godagari-Rajshahye-Nattore line, said: "The Secretary of State has not sanctioned the construction of a railway between Godagari and Nattore, and at the present time there is no proposal before the Government for the construction of that line."

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to a question, said that satisfactory progress has been made in the Sara Bridge construction and the bridge would be completed in 1914.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to the Hon'ble, the Raja of Dighapatia's question, regarding extension of a broad-gauge line up to Siliguri from Sara, said: "The proposals are under consideration for converting the metre gauge line from Sara to Parbatipur into a broad-gauge line. The carrying out of this work depends on the necessary funds being available."

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to the Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapatia's question regarding the extension of railway line up to Chumbi Valley, said: "A concession has been given under branch line terms for the extension of the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway to Lebong and for the construction of a line from Siliguri to Teesta Bridge. No proposals are under consideration for the extension of the lines beyond these places."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, replying to the Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapatia's question regarding the High Court at Dacca, said that no proposal to establish a High Court at Dacca has been received by the Government of India.

THIRD CLASS RAILWAY VEHICLES.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying at length to the Hon'ble Mr Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding the inadequacy of third class vehicles, said: "The answer to question (a) is that of the 546 coaching vehicles added to the rolling stock of railways in 1910 there were 210 bogie carriages for 3rd-class traffic. The number of bogie 3rd class carriages now under supply is 622. It must be appreciated that coaching stock, besides 1st and 2nd-class vehicles, includes brake-vans, luggage vans, mail carriages, horse-boxes, oil-vans, carriages, trucks, and intermediate class vehicles.

"With regard to the next question, the Government of India are not prepared to admit that the supply of third-class carriages is inadequate to the ordinary demands of traffic. The proposals to charge a lower fare to passengers travelling in goods-wagons has not been adopted for two reasons. The first is that, with small carrying capacity fixed for a specially selected wagon when used for passenger traffic, there are very strong reasons for believing that 3rd class passengers like the wagons for travelling, inasmuch as there is plenty of room to stow away the things they carry with them and they have more room to lie down and sleep in, than in the 3rd-class carriages. Secondly, pilgrim trains often consist of both carriages and wagons and it would be impossible to sort the passengers out according to the tickets they held. It would frequently happen that in the rush, that ensues at a station, when a train arrives, the 3rd-class ticket-holder would find himself in a wagon and the wagon ticket-holders in a 3rd-class carriage. Difficulties in the latter case would then arise with the ticket-collectors."

Mr. Carlyle, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, admitted the grievances and said that the matter was under consideration,

The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding the Indian Forest Service, said: "The reply to clauses (a) and (b) is in the affirmative and the expression "natural born British subjects" includes Indian subjects of the King-Emperor."

The Commander-in-Chief, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's question regarding the strained relations between owners of bungalows and military officers occupying them in the Dinapore Cantonment said: "(a) the question implies that strained relations exist between house-owners and military officers occupying houses, generally, in the cantonment. The Government of India are not aware that this is the case. (b) The Government of India have heard that a petition has been received by the military authorities and enquiries are in progress. (c) The answer is in the negative. (d) On the information before them, the Government of India do not see the necessity for taking action in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, in presenting the Select Committee's report on the Airships Bill, said that the Select Committee had made two minor alterations which were fully explained in the committee's report.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam introduced the Cowasji Jehangir Baronetcy Bill and paid a handsome tribute to Sir Cowasji, describing him as a captain of industries. The Bill is drawn on the lines of the two Acts of similar nature and after full consultation with the Bombay Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, introducing a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to lunacy, said that the existing law was out of date and he took the opportunity to bring the new Bill in a line with the existing English Act. He complimented the Legislative Department on its careful drafting and said that the Bill was more fit for discussion in Select Committee than in the Council Hall.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to amend the Post Office Act.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong's question regarding the gold standard reserve said:—

1. The statement desired by the Hon'ble member is laid on the table. It excludes sums held in cash on behalf of the gold standard reserve.

2. The cash balances are much larger than they usually were up to a few years ago.

The balances have been swollen in recent years by the following causes, operating at different times singly or in combination, (i) the raising of loans before the closing of a financial year to finance the railway programme of the following year; (ii) The inclusion of sums remitted in 1910-11 from our large opium receipts for the discharge of debt; (iii) heavy sales of Council Bills and telegraphic transfers in excess of the requirements of the Home Treasury.

The Hon'ble gentleman is also no doubt aware that the cash balances now carry sums (not shown, however, in the statement which I have placed on the table) of approximately one and a half million pounds on account of the gold standard reserve, in pursuance of the policy of keeping a portion of that reserve uninvested.

There is no such intention, subject always to the usual consideration, that bills in excess of the Secretary of State's requirements may have to be sold to meet the legitimate demands of trade.

3. The form taken by loans from the Home Treasury balances is twofold:—(a) To approved borrowers on the security of Indian Railway debentures and British funds and also; (b) on deposit with approved banks.

The amounts so lent on the 31st of last month were (i) £9,850,000 and (ii) £7,250,000.

4. The Government of India, as the Hon'ble Member is aware, leave considerable sums out of their Indian cash balance deposit with the presidency banks. They do not consider it advisable to make a practice of lending to the money markets in India in any other manner or to any other extent.

5. It is not our intention at present to make any further reduction in the silver branch of the gold standard reserve and it is not our intention to discontinue silver branch.

The Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Madge's question regarding appointments in Opium Department, said, the transfer of officers from the Opium Department to other departments will be largely a matter for settlement by the local governments. But the Government of India are doing and will do all that lies in their power to prevent avoidable hardship during the process.

Mr. Butler replied to Mr. Mudholkar as follows:—The recommendations of the Educational Conference, which sat at Allahabad in February last, are engaging the attention of the Government of India and have formed the subject of reference to local governments and administrations.

After the interpellations, the Indian Christian Marriage Bill, the Court Fees Bill and the Bengal, North-West Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Bill were considered and passed. These measures are formal bills and non-contentious in their character.

The Council then adjourned until Friday next.

THE ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

Further Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 18.

The first witness examined this morning at the Special Tribunal was M. K. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Post Master of Pallavaram. He deposed that he was at Pondicherry for three years. He knew Sreenivasa Chary, Nagaswamy and Subramania Bharathi, all of whom were leading persons connected with paper "India." The first accused used to write articles to a Tamil paper called "Suryodaya." The paper "India" had been proscribed by Government. After "India" was proscribed, a paper called "Vijia" was started by same people. Then another paper called "Suryodaya" was started and that was also proscribed. After this, papers called "Karma Yogi," "Nala Bharata" and "Dharma" were started. Sreenivasa Chari, Subramania Bharathi and Nagaswamy held views against the British Government. Witness was ordered to keep a strict watch over correspondence addressed to these persons and any seditious papers and pamphlets addressed to them had to be suppressed. They used to receive the paper "Bande Mataram" published in Europe by Madam Cama and other publications. They received a book called "The Indian War of independence". Witness asked B. B. Subramania Iyer for a copy of the book. Witness purchased this book and gave it to Mr. Papa Rao Naidu, B. B. Subramania Iyer was selling books. It was being openly sold in Pondicherry. Witness continuing deposed that B. B. Subramania Iyer was a man who had just returned from Paris and was staying at Pondicherry. Witness had seen the first accused on the beach at Pondicherry in company with Subramania Bharathi. The photograph shown was that of Vanchi Iyer, the assassin. Witness had seen him at Pondicherry associating B. B. Subramania Iyer, S. Sreenivasa Chari and Nagaswamy and Subramania Bharathi. Witness had seen Vanchi Iyer in the house of B. B. Subramania Iyer. He saw him there in April, 1911, for about 20 days. Vanchi Iyer was called "Swamy" and was posing as a religious mendicant. Witness had not known his name at that time. Witness made a request to be transferred to Pallavaram, as he had his own suspicions as to the safety of his person and of others. He taught that if B. B. Subramania Iyer and others had known that he had given evidence in the lower court they would have utilised the election time to do some injury to him. He had received a threatening letter which runs thus "you have falsely given evidence in the Tinnevelly case and have exposed yourself to their indignation. If you want to have your life you must rectify it in the High Court. If you do not do so, remember the fate of Ashe and Allam."

Armugam Pillay, an approver, was also examined. He related how the first accused referred to the Mutiny and said that it was now beginning of another proposed revolution and at the close of the meeting each of them drank a red powder which was dessolved in water asked to say they were drinking the white men's blood. First accused said that people should collect on a fixed day and white people murdered and Swaraj obtained. Flowers were dipped in a red solution and put on pictures of Kali, the throats of the people who took the oath were scratched and impressions in blood were made by each men opposite his name.

SEA VOYAGE AND CASTE EXCOMMUNICATION.

Plaintiff Awarded Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, SEPT. 18.

Mr. Srie Chandra Basu, Sub-Judge of Benares, delivered judgment in the caste defamation case which was causing a good deal of sensation in this Province.

Babu Gobind Das, a respectable member of the Agarwala community, was excommunicated by Bishambhar Das and others of the same community, for having dined with some Europe-returned members of the caste. Babu Gobind Das, thereupon, lodged a complaint in the Sub-Judge's Court claiming damages for the indignities of the excommunication. The Sub-Judge, in a lengthy judgment covering some 120 typewritten sheets of foolscap exhaustively dealt with the subject of sea voyage for, Hindus and decreed the suit in favor of the plaintiff (Gobind Das) and awarded him Rs. 220 damages and full costs, thus upholding the pleas of the plaintiff, and the defendant's pleas of privilege and justification were found to be legally untenable. The order of out-casting the plaintiff was passed in a meeting composed of 50 members of the Agarwala caste, hence a fiftieth portion of the total damage, Rs. 11,000 claimed by the plaintiff, was only decreed as defendant's share. The Court-room was full.

It will be remembered in connection with this case that learned Pandits of Benares and other centres of Hindu learning gave evidence on both sides in support of the pleas. The Sub-Judge is also a great Sanskrit scholar and is considered an authority on Hindu Sastric laws. Thus the decision of the case is considered of great import to the vexed questions of sea voyage and caste in the Hindu community and in its stronghold, the city of Banares.

CONGESTION OF WORK IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

The congestion of criminal work in the High Court is at present perhaps the heaviest on record. In spite of endeavours made by the Chief Justice to reduce the file, two divisional benches being appointed to hear criminal cases, the vacation bench had more than one hundred cases. To-day the cause board list containing cases reached its climax in length, it being over 20 feet. There were 251 cases on the list,

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Classification of Goods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

The Railway Conference met this morning, Mr. Anderson, Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, presided.

In the course of a long speech he feelingly referred to the death of Mr. Douglas and Major Hoskyn, R. E. He then referred to the new fundamental rules and to objection No. 8 of the Railway Board to the general classification of goods.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

He said:—The necessity for the former has been for long recognised and my predecessor in office, at our meeting of a year ago, brought to notice in a lucid manner the difficulties under which the Association has laboured in the conduct of its business through the shortcomings of the rules previously governing its actions. These difficulties have in a large measure been overcome by the rules which form a part of the agenda for this meeting. They have been framed by a Committee of Chairman of the Boards in London and have been accepted by the Railway Board as also by the several Boards of Directors at home. Their main features differ somewhat from the previous practice and though there may still remain some doubt as to their practical operation in certain directions they define the limits within which our Association can act in a more clear manner than has hitherto been the case. Care will require to be exercised in classifying under the different clauses the subjects brought before the Association, but such difficulties as may present themselves will, I doubt not, readily disappear as the experience of working under the new conditions is gained. With the object of facilitating the disposal of the work which lies before us, a list has been drawn out classifying the subjects contained in the agenda. It will be for this meeting to decide whether the proposals therein made are acceptable, and if not, to give effect to such corrections as may be considered necessary, though the rules within which we have now to work are explicit.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

As regards the notice of subjects to be discussed being given they have in this direction undergone some expansion when compared with those formerly in force. The six months' advice previously required to be given to the Secretary of any proposal submitted to the Association for discussion is retained but the three months' notice formerly required to be given by the Secretary to members has been extended to four months, in order to enable Agents to communicate with their Boards and to receive replies.

"Another point of importance in connection with the new fundamental rules is that facilities have not been provided for the inclusion within the Association of shipping or other kindred companies.

"The only further remark I have to make with regard to these rules is that they appear to have been framed with a view to insuring the best interests of this Association and its utility both to the railways which it represents and to Government by permitting the free discussion of practically all subjects connected with railway working. Though the conclusions arrived at on matters affecting the mutual relations between railways themselves and also between railways and the Government are restricted to recommendations not binding either on the Government or on the Boards of Directors unless subsequently endorsed by them. The continued recognition of the conference as a consultative body whose opinions are valued both by Government and by the home Boards cannot but be gratifying to its members and I now turn to the general classification of goods."

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

The satisfaction which was expressed by my predecessor at the last annual meeting at the completion of the new general classification has proved to be short-lived owing to certain difficulties which presented themselves in the application of the tariff. Very shortly after its introduction on 1st July, 1910, the Railway Board felt themselves called upon to withdraw the approval previously granted by them and to insist on certain limitations being brought into operation. The situation created by the revised orders of the Railway Board issued on 13th October, 1910, was so serious that it was deemed advisable to convene a special meeting of the Association to decide upon the course of action to be followed. It was agreed to revise the general classification in such a manner as to meet the expressed requirements of the latter, and pending this revision to request the Railway Board to sanction the continuance of the classification already in operation up to 1st June, 1911, in order to avoid the difficulties which would arise were it to be made immediately withdrawn. This the Railway Board were pleased to agree to, but it was subsequently found that the period of condonation granted was insufficient. It was therefore further extended up to the 1st instant. Meanwhile the classification Committee exerted themselves to give effect to the decisions arrived at.

The general classification as reviewed was circulated to railways early in August and has been accepted by all railways, parties to the Association. It was introduced under the sanction of the Railway Board with effect from 1st instant. Such changes as were recommended by the Committee at their meeting held in Poona last month being left for the further consideration of railways. Our friend, Mr. Wright, will, I hope, address us presently on the work of the Committee so ably presided over by him.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Passing now to several subjects reviewed by Mr. Burt at our meeting of a year ago but which did not form part of the business before that meeting, I would refer first to the important question of the Municipal taxation of railways. The matter does not form a reference to this meeting, but as you are doubtless aware we have the satisfaction of knowing that the Government of India have under their notification published in the "Gazette of India" of 26th August revoked Notification No. 9977 of 29th November 1907. Though under these latest orders no relief is given from taxes now in existence yet railway administrations have now the right restored to them to appeal for relief under Section 135 of the Railway Act and moreover the approval of the Government of India must now be obtained prior to the imposition by local authorities of all new taxation.

"Among the more important matters which will claim your attention at this meeting I placed that of the

INTERCHANGE OF ROLLING STOCK

between railways first. As you are aware an entirely new departure so far as this country is concerned was introduced with effect from 1st January last. In an important and far reaching innovation such as this it was eminently desirable that unanimity should be obtained but in this we have been disappointed. Objection was first taken that Resolution 65 of last conference was not carried by the necessary three-fourths majority, the contention being that the fundamental rules required that account should be taken of the votes of all the railways attending the meeting. These objections was referred home and the decision given by the Committee of Chairman who considered the reference is now clear inasmuch as the majority is defined as not less than three-fourths of the total number of votes of the railways present at any meeting of the Association at the time the question is put from the chair. The importance of an authoritative interpretation of the three-fourths majority rules can hardly be exaggerated, for on it depends the finality of all our proceedings. We shall then have to recognise that the revised rules for the interchange of rolling stock are ineffective and the old rules are still in force. The hire accounts settled during the year will have to be readjusted on the wages of the old rules and these rules will have to continue in force until fresh proposals with the necessary notice have been circulated. If the conference decided that resolution 65 of last year was in order, we can proceed to the reconsideration of the rules as provided for in that resolution. Three courses will then be open to this conference (1) to confirm or further amend the regulations in the light of the experience of their working gained during the current year; (2) to give them another year trial in view to obtaining further experience, or (3) to restore the old rules. A letter has recently been received from the Accountant-General, Railways, suggesting the appointment of a Committee to go into this question in more detail and it will be for the conference to decide if the time is, in the opinion, now ripe for the further consideration of this question or if it should be again postponed pending more progress in the matter of rolling stock, interchange rules and tariff simplification.

So much has already been written and said on the subject of

HAULAGE OF POSTAL VANS

without any material advance being made that one might be excused for thinking the subject had exhausted itself. The Railway Board however suggested in reply to our representation that a fresh effort be made to Calcutta for each railway separately the actual cost of the present service to the Post Office, based on the capital cost of the vehicles, provided their maintenance charges and their average haulage charges calculated from actuals of similar stock as far as possible. The difficulty which at once meets one in making on a case on the above basis is that of arriving at a figure which correctly represents the average haulage charge. So far as each individual line is concerned the average haulage cost can only be arrived at by dividing the total expenditure attributable to coaching traffic by the total vehicle mileage. The resultant figure is found on some railways to be below that which is paid by the Post Office for the haulage of their vehicles but on the other hand it is higher on lines less favourably circumstanced. The matter has now however attained such serious dimensions in many cases as to the imperatively call for redress. If this cannot be given to the extent of loss incurred by treating each railway separately the burden can at least be reduced by raising the general average rate now paid. This rate was fixed over 30 years ago and is believed to have been decided upon as representing, at that time, the approximate average cost of hauling a coaching unit one mile. For the reasons which have already been submitted by you to the railway bodies cost of the services performed by railways for the Post Office and the work done for them has been steadily rising for many years. This fact appears to have been recognized by the Government of India in their dealing with the Madras Railway so long ago as 1894. The Postal Department pay haulage for any additional van beyond the free half van at the rate of 30 pies a mile for a whole additional van and in proportion for additional half van or for any other part of a van in addition to the free half van. The same letter also quoted the rate to be paid for overland mail vans at 30 pies per mile. If therefore Government recognised some 17 or 18 years ago the necessity for paying a rate of 30 pies for additional postal accommodation there surely can be no just grounds for refusing an approximately equivalent rate at this time. A point which appears to have been lost sight of in this connection but which ought to be taken into account in considering the loss incurred by railways through their connection with the post office is the reduction in the rates for the carriage of parcels through the post. I see from the papers laid before the conference in past years that Post Office have reduced their charges by one-half below the rates authorized in the schedule of the Indian Post Office Act. The limit of weight prescribed for a postal parcel by the International Convention of the Parcel Post Union is 11 lbs. and it is not disputed that the Indian postal authorities have the right to carry parcels upto this weight under the same condition as they carry letters or packets. But in this country parcels up to 20 lbs. in weight are accepted by the Post Office and carried in its vans containing goods which in other countries are recognised as legitimate railway traffic. In England the Post Office pays railway companies 11-20ths of the gross receipts from all parcels carried by them for the Post Office. A simple method of compensating Indian railways for the loss they incur from the competition of the Post Office the parcels traffic was suggested by the deputation which during the conference of 1908 interviewed the then acting Director-General of Post Offices. This was that the Postal Department should not accept parcels over 11 lbs. in weight at places where there are Railway Stations or Railway Booking Offices or out Agencies for despatch to places at which delivery can be made by a railway. In all other cases, that is in all cases where there could be no competition with the railways, the Post Office would be free to accept and carry parcels as mails up to the 28lbs limit as under present conditions. Mr. Doran then expressed the opinion that it opened better prospects of a settlement of this question than any other proposal yet put forward, but on the matter being referred officially to the Director-General he (Mr. Stewart Wilson) replied on 19th April 1909, declining to re-open the question underlying the payment to railways for the carriage of postal parcels.

Another subject of importance on the agenda is that relating to the railways.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAREHOUSING GOODS.

The Railway Board, while still declining to attach weight to the proposals of the conference expressed the opinion that the raising of existing wharfage charges with the object of accelerating the rapid delivery of goods has not had a fair trial. It is proposed to discuss in committee of all conferences what further action shall be taken in this matter.

These, gentlemen, are the principal subjects which will be submitted to you for consideration during the present meeting. There are others of prime importance also to be deliberated upon such as the vehicle mileage rates tentatively agreed to in 1907 for military traffic, the electric lighting of trains and the several questions sent up to us by the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent's Committee, in dealing with which we shall have the assistance of the Chairman of that Committee. I need hardly say that if we are to get through the business which has pressed itself to us, within the usual for night the utmost despatch possible will require to be observed.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the "Standard" declares that nothing is more conspicuous in the military institutions of this country than the absence of any paramount, recognised school of military thought. Such anarchy is not normal. It does not exist in Germany. It does not exist in France. So far as one can learn it does not exist in Japan. All these countries have nurtured considerable military heretics. But such are exceptions. To-day all possess what Prussia alone possessed in 1870-1—unity of military doctrine. That is to say, they have each of them thought out, formulated, and imparted to the body of their officers a clear and definite theory of war. This is of paramount importance in modern war. Formerly, when armies and battles were on a smaller scale and an active general could keep the majority of his subordinates under his eye, it did not perhaps so very much matter whether they understood his plans or not. The main desideratum was obedience. It is, however, quite obvious that if you are going to fight with forces extending from Belgium to Switzerland even the most subordinate commanders must be allowed a considerable amount of latitude, and it then becomes of the first importance that every one in command should understand enough of the general plan to carry out his share independent of supervision, and should be able to meet the various emergencies as they arise in the same way as his chief or his equals would meet them if they were in his place. Now this unity or action obviously requires unity of theory or doctrine.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS TO LEARN.

Military thought in England, the writer thinks, is and seems likely to remain, in a state of hopeless anarchy, an anarchy for which our ever-recurring little wars in alls corners of the globe are responsible. It is not without reason that the evolution of the Prussian army from 1815 to 1866 has been described as one of peace an instruction, fortunately unbroken by colonial war. Colonial warfare undoubtedly encourages strength of character and initiative in the junior ranks, but operations against savage or irregular forces will teach our generals nothing at all except to forget the conditionsof European struggles. There is no doubt that the attempt to employ against the Germans tactics learned in Algiers and perfectly adapted to the conditions of that country led to a considerable part of the French disasters in the great war, and it is not improbable that another army may find itself in a similar quandary if it attempts to employ against the same adversaries tactics quite possible, quite successful, and therefore quite legitimate against the Boers, but not possible against an enemy who knows how to manœuvre.

The trouble in the British Regular Army, and therefore in the Territorial Army also, is that diversity of experience has come to mean diversity of doctrine. Everybody supposes that his little dodges, learned in his particular corner of the world and perfectly suited thereto, are of universal application, and is genuinely astonished and indignant when it is pointed out that conditions differ in different parts, and that because mounted infantry, for instance, is eminently suited to fighting guerrillas on the veldt, it is not on that account at all likely to be of much use against European cavalry in the Low Countries. A striking instance is afforded by a recent correspondence between Colonel F. N. Maude and another officer in a London evening journal. Colonel Maude, whose authority as a military publicist is unquestioned, wrote saying that in his opinion troops such as appeared on the inspection parade of the 1st London Division T. F. in Hyde Park, needed only ball ammunition to be sent straight into the firing line. His opponent replied contravening this and quoting, as an example of what "efficiency" really was, the exacting standard in musketry, manœuvre, and marching demanded of the troops in India, which of course the best Territorial battalion cannot approach. My point is that Colonel Maude's opponent does not seem to have realised that "efficiency" is a purely relative word. Its only meaning is "able to do that which one is meant to do," and therefore varies with the circumstances of troops who are intended to be used in overwhelming numerical superiority against a raiding force of invaders (and that in a campaign which by the nature of things would be decided in a week at most, thus avoiding the exhausting process which is the main test of the difference between trained and half-trained troops) the same skill and endurance as that rightly exacted from a small white force in the midst of hundreds of millions of Asiatics and confronted by the prospect of combating a second white conscript army of equal or perhaps superior numbers.

UNDISCIPLINED TROOPS.

A recent number of a Service paper contains some very pointed remarks upon the discipline of Territorials in Scotland. "The spirit of discipline," the writer says, is not understood, and there is a tendency to refrain from enforcing it lest recruiting might be prejudiced. This is undoubtedly one of the worst faults of the force. There is also an apparent tendency to go in for popularity hunting on the part of those in command which should be suppressed. Until these deficiencies are overcome, the discipline will not be perfect except on service where rigorous measures may be taken to enforce obedience The non-commissioned officers have not enough confidence, and cannot assert their authority. The chief transgressors however, are the officers; the majority of them have little idea of discipline, and this idea is transmitted to the men."

One's first idea upon reading these comments, observes a military critic, is that they may apply to some parts of the Territorial Army, but certainly do not apply to others. The majority of London battalions, for example, are quite well disciplined in the sense that deliberate disobedience is a thing practically unknown, and that remissness, when found, is due to ignorance and not to intention. The men are genuinely anxious to do what they are told, and if to the Regular their manner of doing things may often appear half-hearted, it is principally because, owing to faulty training the necessity of performing even the minutiae of military service smartly (which means "with all one's might"), has never been impressed upon them. Again, it is extremely unfair to generalise concerning a force where the frequency of punishments, for example, varies to the extent that it does among Territorial battalions. In the South of England it is quite unusual for actual imprisonment to be inflicted. In some of the northern units it is almost a daily occurence. The truth is that in the Territorial Army scarcely any ten regiments are drawn from the same social class; they vary from the gentleman corps, like the Artists, to artisan and minor battalions, and what serves to keep in order a company of city clerks will scarcely prove sufficient in the case of rougher, tougher, perhaps better men. However, it is possible to lay down some general rules.

The non-commissioned officers leave much to be desired. Colour-sergeants are often excellent. Here and there you will find good section sergeants, too. The fact of the matter is that the non-commissioned officer, if he wishes to command the respect and obedience of his men, must show a far greater relative superiority of character and training than the officers, for he has no counter-balancing advantages of rank or social position. On other hand, his opportunities of acquiring such superiority in knowledge or in the art of command (which must be learned, like everything else), are far smaller than the officer's and it is only recently that a school of elementary instruction for non-commissioned officers has been opened in London itself. What the non-commissioned officer principally requires is the confidence which comes from superior knowledge—granted that the class which supplies non-commissioned officers is as capable of producing leaders as the class which supplies officers; the history of the British non-commissioned officer is a proof of that. No better remedy could, therefore, be found than to ensure that no non-commissioned officer shall be promoted to the command of a section, or, at any rate, to the rank of colour-sergeant, who has not learned the elements of drill and command at a school of instruction. If one man cannot find the time for this, there will always be others who can. Finally a battalion commander should be granted practically absolute power to promote, suspend, or reduce the non-commissioned officers of his battalion. The existing machinery is far too cumbersome, and vigorous measures are required to raise the standard.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

However, as the Service paper already quoted remarks, weakness among the officers is the root of the evil, and if captains and subalterns are slack and tolerant of insubordination the level of non-commissioned officers will be proportionately lower. The trouble has its roots in what can only be described as the moral cowardice of many of the old Volunteer officers, who are literally afraid of offending their men and that for reasons in which a solicitude for recruiting is only the least discreditable. As a matter of fact, recruiting is probably not stimulated by this sort of slackness, for men do not care to join a unit notorious for slovenliness and the enforcement of a proper standard will have its reward in the long run. Here, also, I think the writer's criticisms are too severe. Positive "popularity hunting" is rare. The worst that can usually be alleged is a disinclination to take the disagreeable measures often necessary to enforce discipline.

THE USE OF PUNISHMENT

All this is not intended to show that "taking names" and "orderly room" should become a regular feature of every Territorial parade. The spirit of the force is such as to render that unnecessary. But officers and non-commissioned officers must let it be understood that, in cases of wilful disobedience or even culpable carelessness, they will not hesitate to punish, and to punish hard. One or two cases, per battalion each camp are usually sufficient. For the rest the Territorial officer must not forget that the one great advantage, which he possesses over the Regular officer in respect of military education, consists in the necessity to lead his men by sheer force of character without having recourse to more than occasional punishment. In an unpaid voluntary force it is a sheer impossibility to use coercion on more than a very moderate scale. Men are not broken in by skilled non-commissioned officers, before they reach the company officer, and the whole paraphernalia of military law is very much in the background. Consequently Territorial officers are under the literal necessity of obtaining willing obedience—the only obedience which is of any real use on active service.

GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The two military airships of the German army "M.2" and "M.3" will take part in the forthcoming Kaiser manœuvres near Berlin, which begin on September 8. Both will be brought from their present stations to Berlin by railway and will be housed in transportable balloon sheds erected temporarily in the Manœuvres area. The "M.2" and "M.3" balloons are both of the smaller non-rigid type, built by Major Gross, which so far appear to have met with better fortune than the ill-fated Zeppelin craft. In addition to these two airships, a third of the Gross type, which is at present undergoing repairs, will also probably take part in the manœuvres, if it can be got ready in time, failing which the new Zeppelin vessel which is shortly to take up its quarters in Potsdam may be employed. It is also quite probable that aeroplanes will be put to exhaustive tests as to their military utility during the operations. The thorough manner in which the German War Office is interesting itself in aviation generally is shown by the fact that, at the forthcoming flying week at Johannisthal, near Berlin, towards the end of September, three-fourths of the prize money offered has been given by the German Minister of War, who is devoting £1,500 to this purpose. As a particular inducement to young German officers and civilians to take up the study of the new science, special prizes will be offered for beginners in the art of flying.

GUN TO FIRE 15 MILES.

Planned to throw a projectile weighing 2,000lbs. with armour-piercing velocity a distance of 15 miles, a new record-breaking 16in. gun has been designed by the United States Navy Department under the direction of Rear-Admiral Twining. The gun will be 67ft. long and a new type of super-Dread nought will be necessary for its use. No battleship now in commission in any of the world's navies could withstand without injury the firing of the new weapon. Plans have not been disclosed concerning the design of the new warship which will be built to fit the 16in. gun. At present the largest rifle on any warship is a 14in gun firing a projectile of 1,400lbs. eleven miles. The latest American battleships are equipped with these guns.

FRONTIER TRADE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 18.

The total volume of trade in the North West Frontier Province in 1910-11 rose from 262 to 294 lakhs, the highest figure reached for seven years. The increase was, however, entirely on the export side, the imports having declined a little. As before, Afghanistan, Dir, Swat and Tanjaur tracts accounted for the greater bulk of the trade viz, eighty six per cent. On the export side the greatest increase is shown under the head of European cotton piece-goods.

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, SEPT. 18.

A large building in course of construction in Georgetown collapsed this morning as result of the heavy rain which fell throughout the night. One man was killed and another so seriously injured that he is not expected to survive.

NEW OIL COMPANY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT 18.

A new oil company with a capital of two hundred thousand pounds to acquire certain oil properties in Burma was floated successfully in London on Saturday last.

CONSCRIPTION IN JAPAN.

It is inevitable, writes a Far-Eastern Journal, that the social changes in Japan consequent upon the adoption of western models of life and work should give rise to the "problems" so familiar to the peoples of Europe. Among the questions now demanding serious consideration is a tendency among the people to evade service in the army. Conscription is unpopular. It is said that people have come to look upon compulsory military service as a nuisance or a calamity. Writing in the "Jiji," an Army Officer endeavours to trace the causes of the evasion of service, and at once puts down "the prevailing tendency towards growing luxury and effiminacy" as one. It is held, too, that owing to the obnoxious example of the rich idling away their time in pleasure, common people have evolved a ruinous habit of seeking luxury and idleness. The sense of the rights and duty of the people is said to be steadily on the wane. If the criticism is well founded, it provides a strange contrast to the glowing enthusiasm and ambition which outsiders believe to be the power behind the new Japan. It is early in the day to be talking of degeneration. The alleged antipathy to militarism comes as a surprise, remembering the praise given to the people for their fine patriotism. The military critic has probably found the real reasons for the anti-conscription sentiment he deplores in the growing expenditure on the army, increasing burdens of taxation, and the interference with commerce and industry due to men being taken away from their employment to undergo military training. But, however great the burden, in the present state of affairs, conscription is essential to Japan.

PROCEEDINGS IN SHORTHAND.

We cannot but commend the action of the Madras Chief Justice in the Ashe murder trial in announcing that the evidence of witnesses would be taken down by the Shorthand writers attached to the High Court. By this means a considerable saving of time will be effected, and that is equally important the attention of the Judges will be left free to concentrate itself on the questions put and the replies of the witnesses. Justice should never be hurried and hastened in such a way as to rob it of its dignity, but it is nothing less than an anachronism that in these days, when verbatim reporting has reached such a high pitch of efficiency, Judges and Magistrates should be condemned to take down with their own hands the statements made in Court. Leaving out of consideration the waste of time which is entailed by this method, the strain involved by days of writing upon the Judges' physique is enormous. Any one who has to do much writing is aware of this and its recognization led to the invention of shorthand, phonography and the type writing machine. The wonder in these days is that the Judges stand the strain so well as they do, and we only hope that now the ice has been broken more general use of shorthand writers will be made, if only to expedite the administration of justice and to economize in the cost of the Courts.—"Madras Mail."

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Closed Meeting, Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

To-day the Poona closed meeting concluded with a card of seven events and though only in one race was there place betting on, three good finishes made up from poor fields. There was one very bad upset. Otherwise the punters were correct in their prognostications. Four went out for the opening event, Dojan, Dilerjung and the favourites, the latter made the running with Little Officer, then when Dorjan came the weight told and Dilerjung stayed on. In the second event Daulat was as good as betting suggested, getting away, clear from the start which was a poor one and holding Sahin any how all the way. The Pony race saw Rolling Stone a better favourite than Joy Bell, but the race went the other way about. John Bell, assuming command, was soon clear in front. In starting the favourites challenged with nothing else in it. Considerable interest was taken in the long race of which Obo was made a better favourite than Sholto, but here again the latter materialised; his owner rode for the first time since his fall in the jump race and keeping good hold in front all way was able to go away again when challenged at the distance by Obo at three furlongs the field was well bunched but Mr. P. Kenworthy had only given Sholto a breather. Absentees finished well considering that till near the last bend he was rather a long way out of it. In the shorter race Metal Boy was made equal favourite with Bachelor's Knot, but the latter getting poorly away was never at all well placed, Mr. Goculdas. Three were first in front, Bachelor's Knot going away a furlong and being able to outstay Lovania, when she came with a late run. After being last out of the gate Valiant took no part being left standing. There were only five in the Arab mile which provided a very bad upset and Aden was slightly better than Dojan, and after Orion had made the pace the first mentioned looked all over a winner. Benger, however, kept well up and in a very hot finish, Aden was again narrowly beaten on the post. Lastly Good Morning and Matheran were a point shorter than Lama and good race results between first and last, though really Good Morning always had a bit in hand. After these two had been in front from the raising of barrier this was a selling race and Lama changed hands being bought by Mr. Garda for Rs. 2,500, an useful animal likely to win in his turn. The big meeting continues Saturday. Details:—

THE LITTLE ARAB HANDICAP PLATE.—First Rs. 500, second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100, a Welter Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr. Crawford's Dilerjung, 10st. 3lbs.....Captain O'Brien Butler 1
Capt. Hodgson's Dojan, 13st.....Capt. Meynell 2
Capt. Mansel's Good Shot, 12st. 4lbs...Mr. Montgomery 3
Mr. Jeddere Fisher's Little Officer, 9st. 3lbs. (car. 9st. 4lbs).....A Hoyt 4

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Dojan and Dilerjung; 3 to 4 Little Officer; 6 to 1 Good Shot.

THE RACE:—From a good start Little Officer, and Dilerjing led Dojan all being well in a bunch at turn; at the straight Dojan ran level with Dilerjing till near home latter secured advantage winning by neck. Three lengths same. Time—1 min. 13 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained privately.)

ARAB POLO PLATE.—First Rs. 200, second Rs. 100 and third Rs. 50, for Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 200 or over since 31st March 1903, duly qualified to play in any polo tournament held under rules of the Indian Polo Association and certified by a Secretary of a recognised Polo Club to have played polo regularly up to the time of entry. Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's Daulat, 10st. 7lbs...Owner 1
Capt. Fell's Sahin, 10st 7lbs. .....Owner 2
Major Greig's Castaway, 10st. 7lbs...Capt. Coaker 3
Capt. Burne's Dabchick, 10st. 7lbs.....Mr. Lush Wilson 4

ALSO RAN:—Secundera 10st. 7lbs., owner.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Daulat; 7 to 2 against Dabchick; 5 to 1 Sahin; 8 to 1 Secundera; 10 to 1 Castaway.

THE RACE.—After one false start Daulat got clear away followed by Sahin and this order was never changed, Daulat winning easily by three lengths; five lengths next, and four. Time—40 secs.

(Winner trained privately.)

HURST PARK PLATE.—First Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, and third Rs. 100, a Welter Handicap for ponies 14:2 and under. Distance, 6 furlongs.

Lt Col W Beevor's Joy Bell, 11st 3lbs.... Owner 1
Major N Campbell's Rolling Stone, 11st 2lbs Mr Gough 2
Capt G Lucas's Deputy, 9st 5lbs.....Capt Fell 3
Lt-Col A A Jones's Sahana, 9st 7lbs.....Capt O'Brien Butler 4

ALSO RAN:—Glendale II 9st (cd 9st 1lb), Caps Anderson.

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Rolling Stone; 6 to 4 against Joy Bell; 8 to 1 Sahana; 10 to 1 Deputy and twenties Glendale.

THE RACE.—Joy Bell at once went to the front from Glendale and Deputy, the last-named then coming second, but at the half mile Rolling Stone and Sahana followed the leader who was six lengths in front. Joy Bell, well held, won by four lengths; five, and two next. Time—1 min. 21 secs.

(Winner trained privately.)

SANDOWN PARK PLATE.—First Rs. 500, second Rs. 200; and third Rs. 100, a Welter Handicap for horses. Distance R. C. and distance.

Mr Kenworthy's Sholto, 12st 4lbs.....Owner 1
Captain Fielder's Obo, 12st .....Capt Beynell 2
Lieut'Col Jones's Cowslip, 10st 2lbs.....Capt Fell 3
Capt Anderson's Absentee 11st 10lbs .....Owner 4

ALSO RAN.—Utopian, 10st 6lbs, (Owner); Ashdown 10st Capt O'Brien Butler.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Obo; 2 to 1 Sholto, 6 to 1 Absentee; 10 to 1 Cowslip, and Ashdown and twenties Utopian.

THE RACE.—From a good start Utopian led Sholto with the rest well in a bunch; past the grand stand at the first bend Sholto went to the front followed by Ashdown, Cowslip, Obo and Utopian in the order named. At the six furlongs Obo moved up third, in a gap between, and Cowslip heading the rest. Utopian came up with bunch at the five furlongs and all were well together except Absentee. At three furlongs Obo ran second turning the straight and challenged the last furlong, but Sholto outstayed him by three quarter of a length; three lengths next and half a length next. Time.—3 min. 1 sec.

(Winner trained by Ramshaw.)

OPEN WELTER PLATE.—First Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, and third Rs. 100, a Welter handicap for horses which have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 1,100 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance, 6 furlongs.

Mr. Crawford's Bachelors Knot 8st. 12lbs. (car. 9st. 5lbs.).....Robinson 1
Mr. G. K's Lovania 8st. 13lbs....Capt. O'brien Butler 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's Forfeit 9st. 10lbs. (car. 10st. 3lbs.).....Hoyt 3
H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb's Metal Boy 9st. 10lbs. (car. 10st. 3lbs.) .....Southall 4

ALSO RAN:—Boat Song, 9st. 1lbs. (car. 9st. 8lbs.) Heeroo; Valiant, 7st. 3lbs. (car. 7st. 10lbs.) Kuhn.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Metal Boy and Bachelor's Knot, 4 to 1 Lovania, 7 to 1 Forfeit and fifteen the rest.

THE RACE:—There was a poor start, Valiant remaining at the gate, Metal Boy and Lovania getting off badly Forfeit leading Bachelor's Knot and Boat Song. After a furlong Bachelor's Knot came into the lead being soon three lengths in front of Metal Boy coming third in the straight Bachelor's Knot was going comfortably holding Lovania safe when she came late by a length; three lengths; two next. Time—1 min. 16 2-5secs.

(Winnner trained by Bleach.)

THE GATWICK PLATE.—First Rs. 500, second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100, a Welter Handicap for Arabs. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Lush Wilson's Benger, 10st 4lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Molony's Aden, 11st 2lbs...Capt O'Brien Butler 2
Capt Fell's O'Brien, 9st 5lbs .....Owner 3
Capt Hodgson's Dojan, 12st 11b.....Capt Meynell 4

ALSO RAN.—Sun Sun 11st 9lbs, owner.

BETTING:—Evens Aden, 5 to 4 against Dojan, 5 to 1 O'Brien and tens Benger.

THE RACE:—O'Brien getting out first took a clear lead from Benger, then Aden in a strung out field. They began to come more together at five furlongs, then Aden ran up second and took a slight lead from Bengar and Dojan. At the bend Benger challenged and in an exciting finish the race ended in a narrow win by a head, three lengths between each of next three. Time—1 min. 59 secs.

(Winner trained privately.)

THE SELLING PLATE.—First Rs. 600, second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100 for Arab ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 500 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Aboobaker A Rehman's Good Morning, 7st 3lbs.....Fergusson 1
Mr R S Forage's Lama, 8st 4lbs.....Ames 2
Mr Heath's Compact 8st 4lbs.....Robinson 3
Mr S A Wahed's Prince of Wales 7st 12lbs. Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN:—Matheran, 8st 7lbs (Evens); Murzook, 7st 9st (O'Neill); Leader, 7st 6lbs (Yussuff); Amraoti 6st 13lbs (Native.)

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Good Morning and Matheran, 3 to 1 Lama, 8 to 1 Compact and tens and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Amraoti got away from a false start then they went of together from a good start, Good, Morning assuming command with Lama ollowed by Leader and Matheran. On entering the straight Matheran swerved across the field Compact coming up Lama hung on, but, Good Morning had the race won comfortably by a length and a half; two next; neck. Time—18 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Cowasji Burjorjee.)

THE TOTALISATOR'S return shows:—

FIRST RACE.—Win Rs. 30, places, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 10-8.

SECOND RACE.—Win Rs. 21-8; places, Rs. 12, and Rs. 13-8.

THIRD RACE.—Win Rs. 24-8; places, Rs. 11 and Rs. 10-8.

FOURTH RACE.—Win Rs. 35; places, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 11-8.

FIFTH RACE.—Win Rs. 32; places, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 17.

SIXTH RACE.—Win Rs. 231; places, Rs. 72-8 and Rs 13 8.

SEVENTH RACE.—Win Rs. 35-8; places, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 16-8.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

LOYAL N. LANCS, vs. BOMBAY F. C.

The second and remaining fixtures of the first round in the Rovers' Tournament was played on the Cooperage Ground, Bombay, on Monday evening, between the Bombay Football Club and the Loyal North Lancs, a team which recently distinguished itself by defeating the R. Warwicks in the final for the Harris Cup at Poona. When the teams took the field, a large number of spectators had assembled in the enclosure and the unreserved part of the ground was well-lined with onlookers. The first half was briskly contested, but neither side could have been said to gain any distinct advantage, the combination of the Bombay F. C. forwards being better, if anything, than that of their opponents. The soldiers' defence was good and their half back line fed the forwards scientifically. In the second half play was fast, but kicking was wild—not what one might have expected to witness in such a fixture. Roberts for the soldiers and Foskett for the Bombay F. C. played good football, but on the whole the play was not a good exposition of the game.

The Bombay F. C. kicked off and for a brief space of time the game was carried on in midfield. Then the soldiers encroached, but Walker kicked away. Pack made a run for his side, but Barnard, in attempting to centre, put the ball behind. The soldiers' forwards, well fed by their halves, got away with the ball once or twice, Walker having to save once from Gould and once from a centre by Whitman. The Bombay team's attacking lines, who were playing a dashing game, now came down towards the Lancashires' goal and a free kick was given against Woods for carrying the ball. This resulted in a corner, but the kick was not converted and it was once more left to Pack to force another corner which was also unproductive of score. After some fast exchanges in favour of the military team, Gould was unfortunate in not scoring, putting in a splendid shot which just went over the cross-bar. At this point T. Brewin who had injured his arm, went off the field, and the Bombay men played a man short. The soldiers were now pressing and Roberts put in a hard shot which Walker stopped and fisted out cleverly. Immediately after this, Walker was called upon to dispose of a centre by Whitman, which he did successfully just before half-time. Foskett made a brilliant run for the Home team which he terminated with a shot, which Woods had some difficulty in saving, and when the whistle blew for the interval the Bombay F. C. were pressing.

Loyal North Lancs ..... nil
Bombay F. C. ..... nil

After the interval, the Lancashires attacked hotly but Harwood, Chapman and Templeton, succeeded in keeping them out and no score resulted from a corner-kick. Pack and Hyde now visited their opponents' goal, but the ball went behind. Another dangerous rush by the soldiers was spoilt by an ill-judged shot from Gould. Play still continued fast and even, until, when the soldiers were pressing, Spencer put in a difficult shot which Walker saved with difficulty, ultimately conceding a corner from a melee in the goal mouth. Connor now got away for the soldiers, and, when unmarked, put in a low shot which almost beat Walker, who was lucky in clearing. Again exciting but disjointed play in midfield ensued, and then the Bombay forward pressed but to no avail. Once more the soldiers visited the Bombay F. C. goal, and Roberts put in a shot which rose too high. Soon before time Walker just managed to dispose of a shot by Brant, but a few minutes later Martindale beat Walker with a close range shot, although it seemed that the soldiers inside right was "off side" when he shot. Time came with the score:

Loyal North Lancs.....1 goal.
Bombay F. C.....nil.

The teams were as follows:—

Loyal North Lancs: Goal, Woods; backs, Whittam and Spencer; half-backs, Quinn, Roberts and Beardsworth; forwards, Whitman, Martindale, Connor, Gould and Brant.

Bombay F. C.: Goal, Walker; backs, Harwood and Chapman; half-backs, Foskett, H. Templeton and C. Templeton; forwards, T. Brewin, G. Brewin, Hyde, Pack and Barnard.

Referee: Mr. Wheeler.

THE PROPOSED RACING LEGISLATION.

How a Liberal Secretary may Regard it.

WITH regard to the racing controversy in Bombay, it is necessary to remember that the Bill which the Local Government have submitted to the Government of India must be sent to the Secretary of State for approval. It remains to be seen, says the "Pioneer," whether Lord Crewe and his Councillors will accept or modify the measure, or take the extreme step of rejecting it altogether. The Bill, it may be noted, will legalize totalisator betting by the grant of official licenses, and the conditions for the management of a totalisator are to be approved by Government. Now among the supporters of the present Liberal Ministry are many members of the House of Commons to whom betting in any shape is anathema. They may take alarm at the proposal to give powers to the Bombay Government to legalize betting and to control the operations of totalizators, and some awkward questions may be put in Parliament. The Labour Party may not concern themselves with the affair, as their constituents are given to wagering on horse-races, football matches, etc., but the Puritanical section of the Radicals is not likely to remain silent. In the circumstances it is just possible that the Secretary of State may take the common-sense view of leaving racing in India to the control and management of the Turf Clubs, the Stewards of which are responsible persons. The direct intervention of the State in such matters may be held to be undesirable, so long as proper safeguards are provided by the racing authorities to check the worst evils of betting. The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. have certainly shown themselves anxious to meet the wishes of the Bombay Government up to a certain point, and a reasonable compromise might have been effected if the official attitude had not been so unbending. As it is, the Secretary of State has to become the final arbiter in the controversy, and Lord Crewe will be placed in a difficult position.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana.

MAHOMEDANS' FINE SHOW.

Perhaps the most interesting game, witnessed so far this season at the Esplanade, was played yesterday, when the Bombay Gymkhana met a combined team of Bombay and Poona Mahomedans, which also included two members of the All-India team. This was the first time that an effort had been made to get together a representative eleven of Mahomedan cricketers, and, though, in the absence of Noor Elahi, the Northern India express bowler, and the Aligharh contingent, the combination that took the field yesterday could not be called thoroughly representative of Islam cricket. It was fairly so, and the team acquitted itself quite creditably, first knocking up the big total of 243 for 8 wickets, and then dismissing nine of a powerful batting side like the Bombay Gymkhana for a little over a century on a fast wicket. Indeed, the Mahomedans by their fine show yesterday might be said to have removed all possibility of doubt as to their fitness to participate in international cricket.

The concluding stage of yesterday's game was exciting in the extreme. The visitors, going in to bat, made 243 for 8 wickets and then declared their innings closed. The Gymkhana had made only 111 for the loss of 9 wickets, when time was called, the match thus ending in a draw. There was intense excitement when a quarter of an hour before time the home team had only one wicket in hand. Brooke and Milne were the last representatives of the Gymkhana on whom the burden fell of pulling the match out of the fire. And they nobly rose to the occasion. The Gymkhana were at this stage more than a hundred runs behind their opponents' total, and it was obviously impossible to knock up the required number of runs within the quarter of an hour that was left. Stone-walling was the only course left to pursue under the circumstances. Even Milne, the slogger, played keeps for once and it was next to impossible to recognise in yesterday's Brook, who blocked ball after ball the brilliant batsman who knocked up a century only the other day at Poona against some of the finest Parsi bowling. The tactics proved successful, and the game ended, as stated above, in a draw.

The visitors' big total was largely due to the couple of fine batting displays by Syed Hussein and Salamuddin of the All-India Team. The former knocked up the highest individual score on his side by some fine cricket, but Salamuddin's was the better effort of the two. The latter played patient and sound though not quite brilliant cricket. He, however, rarely missed an opportunity of punishing loose balls and his contribution included three 4's and a six. Included in Syed Hussein's score were seven 4's. Pir Mahomed contributed the third best score for his side, while the two Poona men, Shaikh Mahomed and Yusuf Beg, also played fine cricket. On the Gymkhana side Purcell hit up the highest individual score, Sale coming second with 20 to his credit. The latter played excellent cricket and looked like knocking up as big a total as he made last week, when he had the ill luck to hit his wickets in playing back to a ball off Ali. Purcell deserves a word of praise for his fine analysis of 5 wickets for 81 runs. For the visitors Salamuddin of the All-India team captured 3 wickets for 30 runs. The scores:

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

S. A. Aziz, c Milne, b Purcell ...	... 15
C. M. Ali, c Halliley, b Purcell ...	... 17
P. Salamuddin, c Milne, b Haughton	... 26
Yusuf Beg, c Milne, b Haughton	... 17
Shaikh Mahomed, c Brooke, b Purcell	... 29
Syed Hussein, not out	... 49
S. A. Razak, c Reid, b Purcell ...	... 17
K. Tamboowalla, b Purcell ...	... 5
Peer Mahomed, b Phillips ...	... 35
Dr. A.H. Faizie, H. C. Tyabji } Did not bat	
Extras ...	... 24
Total (for 8 wickets)	... 243

Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

T. H. Watts, c Pir Mahomed, b Salamuddin	... 12
F. F. Stileman, b Salamuddin ...	... 0
W. S. Halliley, c Aziz, b Tamboowalla ...	17
G. C. Phillips, run out	... 0
Capt Haughton, b Salamuddin ...	... 0
V. E. Purcell, c Salamuddin, b Ali ...	23
R. F. Mackenzie, c Salamuddin, b Tamboowalla	... 4
F. L. Sale, hit wicket, b Ali ...	... 20
F. R. R. Brooke, not out	... 15
E. C. Reid, b Ali	... 3
J. S. Milne, not out...	... 1
Extras ...	... 16
Total (for 9 wickets)	... 111

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	12	53	1	0
Purcell	22	81	0	5
Watts	7	14	4	0
Haughton	7	32	2	2
Mackenzie.....	4	25	0	0
Phillips	3	1	2	1
Sale	1	13	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Salamuddin	17	30	5	3
Tamboowalla ...	12	33	4	2
Ali	7	26	0	3
Aziz	3	6	1	0

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. LUSOTONIAN C. C.

This match was played on Sunday on Kennedy Sea Face and resulted in a win for the Islam Gymkhana team by 166 runs. Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

S A Aziz, self out b Continho ...	... 4
C M Ali, c and b Firnandez ...	... 41
S A Razak, b D Cruz	... 45
Salamoodin, not out	... 43
A H Fyzee, c by Dunollo, b Fernandez	... 18
P Md Ironi, c Salih na b D'Cruz	... 0
S Mahomed, c Saldhana b D'Cruz	... 0
Vali Ahmad, c and b Pais ...	... 14
H C Tyabjee, c and b Pais ...	... 11
G M Parker, not out	... 1
Tamboowala, did not bat	
Extras ...	... 19
Total	...201

LUSOTANIAN SPORTING C. C.

J F Pais, c Alli, b Salamoodin ...	... 0
S Fernandez, b Salamoodin ...	... 0
J P Bringoza, b Salamoodin ...	... 0
M Saldhana, c Mahamood, b C M Alli	... 0
D'Cruz, b C M Alli	... 0
F Continho, not out	... 19
C Fernandez, c and b Salamoodin	... 0
D D Sousa, b Salamoodin ...	... 0
R B D'Costa, c Salmoo din ...	... 15
P J Demello, c Aziz b C M Alli...	... 8
L Mocamara, run out	... 0
A Saldhan, b Salamoodin	1
Extras ...	... 2
Total ...	... 45

A match was played on the Oval on Sunday and won by R I M Dockyard, C C by 55 runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY vs R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

Mr Kelly, b Edroos	... 7
Sergt Graveston, c and b Edroos	... 6
Mr Fischer, c Haughton, b Edroos	... 2
Sergt Spilling, b Haughton ...	... 10
Gunner West opp, b Haughton,...	... 3
Capt Cudlip, c Wasiarb, b Edroos	... 1
Sergt Barker, b Haughton ...	... 0
Sapper Rowe, b Haughton ...	... 10
Gunner Spilling, not out ...	... 5
Gunner Murray, Haughton ...	... 2
Sergt Forbes, b Haughton ...	... 2
Extras	... 5
Total ...	... 53

R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C

Mr Wilson, c Spilling, b Barker...	... 5
Mr Hearn, b Barker	... 6
Mr Waskar, c Westropp, b Forbes	... 26
Lieut Mackenzie, c Forbes, b Cudlip	... 0
Mr Blagrove 1 b w, b Barker ...	... 3
Capt Haughton b, Forbes ...	... 33
Mr Horne not out	... 9
C P O Ashdown, c Westropp, b Forbes	... 4
Lieut Black b, Forbes	... 2
Mr Edroos run out	... 5
Mr Collins b, Spilling	... 1
Extras ...	... 15
Total	... 109

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM.

Congratulations from Sir George Clarke.

Mr. Framji Patel has received the following letter from Major J. E. Greig, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—

"I am to ask you to convey to the All India XI, which has just returned, His Excellency's congratulations on the hard work they have accomplished. He hopes that they have had a thoroughly enjoyable visit to England and that they will retain many pleasant memories. His Excellency is glad to hear they have played

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"FUTURES" IN FROCKS.

In clothes, as in Art, the transitional period, though interesting, is fraught with danger. The wise woman, says a mail week correspondent, like Brer Fox, lies low. Not even the charms of half-empty shops and deferential sales-people shall induce me to take the fatal plunge between seasons, but for all that, it must be confessed that the early forerunners of fashion have their undeniable lures. Especially in hats. It seems as if the fashionable woman were minded this winter to exchange the mourning of her last year's black velvet for the mitigated "demi-deuil" of purple, purple of the most pronounced and Royal hue possible.

THE LURE OF PURPLE.

I have been particularly enamoured of a windowful of purple hats, the real old violet purple of our grandmothers. It was impossible not to succumb to the fascinations of violet velvet structure, somewhat on the lines of a large Toreador hat and embellished with one huge floppy silk pompom at the side. The brim was adorned with a little ball-fringe of the same colour in the true Spanish manner; above a pale face with scarlet lips and dark fringed eyes, the effect is bound to be irresistible. If Art be called in to assist Nature, what matter? A protracted sojourn at foreign watering places has cured me of all insular prejudices. But this is by the way. Another charming hat was of the modified coal scuttle shape, the brim turned up sharply at the back and curved becomingly over the face in front. Its trimming, also of violet, was most original; it consisted of a long feathery plume of marabout, very soft and swansdowny, down the spiny centre of which a row of little roses in crimson satin were securely fixed. The boldness of the idea was amply justified. It was excessively smart. Tiny little cerise silk cherries decorated another large brimmed hat in purple felt, and I ceased my investigations of autumn millinery with the conviction that much might be effected with a pleasing meagreness of outlay by means of a judicious commingling of colours and an aptitude for the deft handling of silks and flowers.

"INVISIBLE GREY."

In frocks, as in hats, we promise to be less sable-hued than of yore. Some very attractive velvet coats and skirts are being shown of that tone known among the tailoring world as invisible grey. It is the darkest of greys, and its smoky tones are produced by the juxtaposition of the narrowest of black and white stripes. The effect reminds one of Terry velvet and is delightfully soft. Worn with a violet taffetas blouse and a toque to match (to say nothing of the silk stockings) one need suffer no pangs of apprehension. I have not dwelt on the cut of these coats, because they did not materially differ from those short basqued serge ones that distinguished us in the spring and summer; in fact, it is safe to predict that we are not about to experience any sensational alterations in the actual cut of our garments for the present. Like the King (was it not George IV?) who apologised on his death-bed for being such an unconscionable time dying, the Magyar bodice is dying hard. True, it survives with a difference. The Magyar bodice of to-day is fixed on to its skirt from the outside, and the bodice itself is gathered all round at the edge into a little frill which reaches just above the waist-line.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The South Australian Premier has for some time had in view the introduction to Parliament of a Bill to secure compulsory arbitration in all industrial disputes, and so bring about a speedy settlement of trouble and safeguard the general community from a repetition of difficulties such as were experienced during the drivers' strike towards the end of last year. It is understood that the Bill has been in the hands of the Parliamentary draftsman for some time and that it will be introduced in the House of Assembly shortly after the House reassembles on September 5. Its passage through Parliament will necessitate the creation of a new Judicial office, in which specialised knowledge will be desirable, and it is believed the Government intend to appoint his Honor Mr. Justice Gordon to the new post as Judge of the Arbitration Court, which will be constituted under the Bill. The work of the new court will embrace the duties at present discharged by the State Board of Conciliation, which was brought into being under the Act of 1894, and also the functions of the Industrial Court of Appeals under the Factories Act. The Conciliation Board consists of six members, half nominated by the Employers' Federation and half nominated by the Trades and Labor Council, presided over by his Honor Mr. Commissioner Russell. The members hold office for two years from date of appointment, but the chairman's term is five years, and he may only be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Justice Gordon was the first judge of the Court of Industrial Appeals, but about 12 months ago he asked temporarily to be relieved of the duties, which are now assigned to Mr. Justice Homburg. With the progress of industrial legislation it has been found advisable to make some special provision in the manner indicated. Mr. Justice Gordon is generally regarded as being specially qualified to handle industrial disputes to the satisfaction of both employers and employees, and his appointment will no doubt give general satisfaction. The appointment will be entirely apart from his position as a judge of the Supreme Court, and the salary attaching to the post will be £800 a year. As Arbitration Judge he will be safeguarded, as he and his colleagues on the bench are, as a resolution will have to be passed by both Houses before he can be removed. It will be necessary to make the appointement by Bill, which, it is believed, will be introduced as soon as the Compulsory Arbitration Bill has been passed.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

621-09 Nanu H and Co. Mulji Haridas and Co vs the Shri Baldeo Mills Ld. and others Mulla and M Tyabji D and Co.
450-09 Jamshedji R and D Alli Miya Hoosein vs Cassam Ebrahim and others Mirza M and M.
388-10 Smetham B and Co. Max Berlein and others vs Messrs Shankerdas Harsukhrai, Little and Co.
1082-09 Little and Co. Edward Wolf vs Latham and Co. Smetham B and Co.
618-10 Mulla and M Radhakisson & Co Dwarkadas vs Motilal Jowanmal and others Ardeshir H D and Co.
967-09 Raghavaya B and N Mahomed Meherally and others vs Khatan Koshow Edgelow G W and Co.
1048-10 Madhowji K and C Chimnabai widow and others vs Narayan Bhomaji Tolawar. T A Gandhy.
823-10 Jamshedji R and D Budrudin Ahmedji vs Mahomedally Abdullali and another Jehangir and S.
1063-10 Madhowji K and C Gangabai widow vs Laxmibai widow and others Captain and V.
1065-10 C P d'Cunha, Bai Divalibai vs Ravidas Rattonsey Captain and V.
1069-11 Madhowji K and C Jivandas Damodhar and another vs Valji Govindji and others Jamshedji R and D.
1005-10 Dadoshanji and P Bhikaji Dadabhai Dhanidadunu Mistri vs Soonabai Rustomji Shroff and others Mulla and M.
482-10 Mirza M and M Ghulam Husein Hashum and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Cassam Nanji and others Madhowji K and C.
1101-10 P S Bottlewalla (a pauper) Jairam Doongersey vs Dewabai widow of Dewkaran Doongersey Tyab D and Co.
277-09 Mulla and M Goculdas Manji Javervahoo widow and others vs Mulla and M Manecklal and T.
337-08 Thakurdas and Co Bai Jimbabai widow and others vs Abdool Hoosein Kikabhoy.
378-10 Crawford B and Co The Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corpr vs Nagindas Vallabhdas and another Little and Co T A Gandhi.
808-10 M B Chothia Bai Khatizabai widow vs Chandbi widow and others Jamshedji R and D
434-10 Jehangir and S Heptoola Esufally and others vs Meiter Lucias Bruning Co Ldt Craigie B and C

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
For Decree in Terms of Award.

528-10 Motichand and D Nagindas Manockchand vs A W Campbell and others Wadia G and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

2-11 Thakurdas apd Co Cory Bros and Co Ld vs S S Tandanya.
35-11 Mansukhlal J H and Co Kharsondas Thakersey Rawji vs Tulsidas Lamidas and another.
463-11 Motichand and D Messrs Tribhovandas Chaganlal vs Ranchodbhai Manoredas and others S B Mehta.
622-11 Bhaishankar K and G Divan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand vs Jagganath Modiram and others.
660-11 Thakurdas and Co Minocher Hormusji Cama vs Manijeh widow Ardeshir H D and Co
664-11 J R Patell and Co Nomanbhai Mulla Abdullabhai Poonawalla vs Abdull Hakim Abdul Karim.
665-11 Malvi H M and R Poonamchand Tulsiram vs Satganarayen Bhugwandin and another.
695-11 Mehta and D Bhagwandas Ibanumundas vs Shivji Cooverji Mulla and M.
681 Mehta and D Kuppa Dholla and Co vs Ganchi Mahomed Ladha and another.
709-11 Shamrao M and H Bai Bachubai Rustomji Parekh vs the Coronation Electric Co.
710-11 Mehta and D R D Bethna Mathuradas Goculdas.
715-11 Matubhai J and M Carrimbhai Lalji Sajan and Co vs Okeda Dewsi.
Undefended New Long Cause.
563-11 G H Dalal Messrs Nagindas Fulchand vs Maneeklal Tricumlal.

Long Causes.

813-10 Bicknell M and Mahomed Ibrahim bin Gulam Saheb Londay vs Abdul Latif Jitayakar and others Mirza M and M Jehangir G and B Payne and Co F P P Captain and V In person
379-10 Jehangir M and S Hookamchand Shroopchand vs Hamaubux Shivjiram and another Dadachanji and P.
862-10 Mehta and D Syed Budrudin Syed Mohiyadin vs Ahmed Alishah and others Jehangir M and S Ardeshir H D and Co.
622-10 Hiralal and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukhandas vs Sadashiv Narayen Ashware Mirza M and Co.
965-10 Mulla and M Karson Raja vs Mulji Pocha and another Khanderao H and M
991-10 Kanga and S Noor Mahomed Abdulla Nathu vs Bai Fatmabai widow and another Tyabji D and Co
995-10 Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Gangabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co
1003-10 Craigie B and Co Tulsidas Tricumdas and Co vs The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co Ld and another Payne and Co Daphtary F and D
1020-10 Daphtary F and D Vasantrao Anandrao Dhabolkar vs Babhurao Gunvantrao Sindhe and another D J Mantri
963-10 Little and Co New Pachore Manufacturing Coy Ld vs Damodhar Jivan and others Madhoji K and O Pestonji R and K
1072-10 Payne and Co Gangabai widow vs Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji Edgelow G W and Co.
1116-10 Motichand and W Thakurdas Atmaram vs Purmanandas Ichalal and others Edgelow G W and Co.
826-10 Sadhooram Tunsookrai vs Harakchand Balchand Payne and Co
1172-10 Kanga and S C for Pauper, Shaikh Imam vs Mariambai Ardeshir H D and Co.
826-10 Mehta L D Rajaram Vithal vs Bhimaji Shivaji Jamshedji R and D
1099-10 J R Patell and Co, Bapulal Amratlal and another vs Amratlal Magonlal and another Mehta and D
1121-10 Motichand and D Abdul Rahim Mahomed Narma and others vs the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and another Crawford B and Co
1172-10 Chitnis M and K, J C F D'Souza vs A P J D'Silva Norton and another In person Raghavaya B and N

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

962-09 Tyabji D and Co Ahmed Salleman Jummani vs Mathurdas Kallianji and others Thakurdas and Co.
833-10 Crawford B and Co. The Trustees for the Improvements of the City of Bombay vs Yemnabai widow and others Payne & Co.
1115-10 Ardeshir H D and Co, Chapaibai widow vs Devkabai widow Judah and S.
1160-10 Bicknell M and K Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia vs Rahim Valley Mahomed and another Thakurdas and Co.
1163-09 Payne and Co Jainabai vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Jehangir G and B.
464-10 Malvi H M and R Sunderl.l Deokinandan and others vs Tattaprasad Situprasad and another Ardeshir H D & Co.
25-11 Madhowji K and C Bhimji Jairaj vs Jeevandas Khanderao L and M.
1152-10 J. R. Patell and Co. Dolatram Kundanmal and others vs Ramdayal Ramanarayen and another.
990-10 In person Mohindin Mahomed Narma the Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.
1133-10 Shroff D and D Gajanan Chintaman Kusunbekar vs Vasudeo Chintaman Munge and others Mutka and D. Motichand and D Mulla and Co.
1181-10 J R Patel and Co Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Serewalla vs Rustomji Merwanji Dalal and others Craigie B and Co.
1183-10 Manecklal and T Ramdas Khimji vs Dayal Kanji and another Mulla and M.
1194-10 Jehangir G and B Rukhminibai widow vs Mahdev Sakharam Sinde, Captain and V.
1198-10 Captain and V Jivabai vs Dharamsey Bhawanji Thakurdas and Co.
1204-10 Captain and V Dewkabai vs Dharamsey Bhawanji Thakurdas and Co.
27-11-10 Enger Keller vs Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and another Bicknell M and K.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

156-11 Matubhai J and M, Madon Sons and Co vs Framji Rustomji Singara, Nanu H and Co
Short Cause.
504-11 Shamrao M and H Lachminarayan Bhowaniram and another vs Poonamchand Goolabchand and another.
Long Causes.
897-08 Mulji and K Macherla Ramanna and others vs Carmoory Venkette Lakhami Narsinham and other Raghvaya B and N.
22-08 Mulla and N The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jalbhai Ardeshir Sethna and others F P Pavri.
693 07 Chitnis M and K Narayen Vinayek vs Vinayek Morobo and others Nanu H and Co N M Cama Chitnis M and K.
583-10 Judah and S Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji vs. the Bombay Persia S N Co. Ld. Crawford B and Persia B and Co.
642-07 Tyabji D and Co. R D Sethna vs Lala Jeydayal and others.
252-07 Mirza M and M Messrs Umedbhai Ramdas vs Haji Abdulla Haji Soomar and another Mehta and D.
887-10 Jehangir and S Jehangir Dorabji vs Khurshedbibi widow and others Ardeshir H D and Co Captain and V
419-10 Tyabji D and Co Luchmondas Durgadas vs Vijenkatesh Vellinge Subnis and G
905-10 Wadia G and Co Muncherji Dhanjibhoy Ghaswala vs Merwanji Dnunjibhoy and another
596-10 Ardeshir H D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and another Jamshedji R and D
696-10 M B Chotia Abdulla Haji Dada vs Tyab Abba and another Jehangir M and S Payne and Co.

(Before the Prothonotary.)
For Investigation Pauperism.

14-11 Chitnis M and K Anaji Laxman vs Narotam Anandji Mansukhlal J H and Co.
13-11 Hiralal and Co. Cassam Gulam Hoosein vs Fazul Jaffer and others Matubhai J and M

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MEN AND MATTERS.

MR. C. S. BUXTON.

The President of the Board of Trade has suffered a sad loss in the death of his eldest son, after an operation for appendicitis. He came up to Balliol about ten years ago, and made his mark in the Oxford of his day as one of a little band of Liberal idealists. After taking his degree he became Vice-Principal of Ruskin College, and during his term of office the "strike" occurred. This he helped to settle; but, thinking that the course of events had made a change of personel desirable, he gave up the appointment and became private secretary to his father. It is understood that he had intended to contest a seat at the next General Election.

THE PURCHASE MONEY.

There is a little obscurity in the official announcement of the purchase of the Castle Howard Mabuse. In the first place, the National Gallery has advanced £15,000 from the funds at its disposal. It will be news to most people that the Gallery had so much money to dispose of. Has it drawn on its meagre Government grant for the next two or three years? In the second place, the Government has conditionally advanced another £15,000. What are the conditions? One hopes one is right in interpreting the announcement to mean that the gift becomes absolute now that the purchase has been completed. One hopes, also, that the estate duty payable will be waived altogether.

THE AGE OF BISHOPS.

Dr. Boyd Carpenter has resigned his See because he feels that he has arrived at an age which makes his resignation desirable. Now Dr. Boyd Carpenter is seventy; the late Archbishop of York was well over eighty before he took the same step for similar reasons. Apparently, then, a Bishop resigns when he begins to feel old, and not when he has attained a definite age. One need not, therefore, follow up the suggestion of one of our contemporaries and regard Dr. Boyd Carpenter's action as a slightly malicious hint to some of his senior brother Bishops.

THE HEREDITARY PRINCIPLE.

Dr. Rainy, who was the son of his father, is to have his political successor Mr. William Gladstone, who is the grandson of his grandfather. In his University days Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone acquired the faculty of enunciating platitudes with such immense dignity that they passed as revelations. This power won him the Presidency of the Union, and the nickname of the "first gentleman" in Oxford. Since he went down the Squire of Hawarden has travelled round the world, and has learned something of Irish politics as a secretary to Lord Aberdeen.

CANON LYON.

The vicar of Sherborne Abbey, Dorset, who died in mail week, at the advanced age of eighty-four, had held the same cure for forty years. Curiously enough, he was born in the Church where he afterwards officiated, for the Lady Chapel of Sherborne Abbey was used in 1827 at the house of the headmaster of Sherborne School, and there Canon Lyon first saw the light. One imagines the coincidence is unique.

WITNESS AT RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The Railway Commission in mail week, took the evidence of Mr. J. H. Thomas, of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. Mr. Thomas, who is still on the right side of forty, started railway work as a cleaner on the Great Western when he was only thirteen. He had made his mark on the local Trades Council before his transference to Swindon gave him his real chance. He entered local politics, and became Chairman of two of the Town Council's Committees. Later he returned to Wales to act as Organising Secretary, and when Mr. Richard Bell accepted a Government appointment Mr. Thomas took over both his work and his seat for Derby. It is rather amusing to reflect that he is thus the political successor of Sir William Harcourt.

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.

Lord Haldane has made a wise choice in his appointment of the new Director-General of the Ordnance Survey. Colonel Close, the officer chosen, entered the Army in 1884, and has spent the best years of his life in map-making. To him we owe the delimination of the frontiers of our Central African possessions. He was a member of the Commission of 1895, which determined the boundary between Nigeria and the Cameroons, and of the similar Commission which three years later fixed the line separating our territory in Central Africa from the Congo Free State on the West, and from German East Africa on the East. During the last four years Colonel Close has been employed as a Staff Officer at the War Office.

CRICKET FIGURES.

In four of the five cricket matches, which commenced on Thursday in mail week, 127 and 141 played a leading part at the luncheon intervals. At Scarborough, Yorkshire had scored 127 for one wicket, and at Leyton Essex had made 127 for the loss of three men. At Lord's, Middlesex had compiled 141 for five wickets against Surrey, while at Hastings half of the Sussex side were out for 141 when the interval arrived.

A HOT SEPTEMBER.

Many people still reckon the first day of September as the first day of autumn. But that does not in the least indicate that there is no more hot weather in store for us says a home correspondent. Three years ago the hottest days of the year began on the 29th of this month, and the sun could have cooked the Michaelmas goose very effectively on St. Michael's Day; five years back the thermometer ran up to ninety-three days running in the first week of the month. Not everybody would welcome a repetition of the experience.

UNCONVENTIONAL FIGURE OF JUSTICE.

A very unconventional-looking figure of Justice has been set in position over the central gable in the south front of Sir Henry Tenner's Law Courts Extension in the Strand. It is not three years since the agitation against building upon the pretty garden between Clement's Inn and the existing Law Courts died down and the scaffold-poles of the contractors sprang up. Now, almost before one was aware of any great progress, appears this figure of Justice gleaming white in her robes of new Portland stone. Sir Henry has followed very closely the lines of Street's existing building, to which the four new courts will be linked by a bridge carried by an arcade of three bays, and the whole work looks like being finished next spring.

STAGE EARTHQUAKES.

The promised earthquake scene of the new Drury Lane drama recalls the fact that Edward Fitzball, a prolific playwright of the first half of the last century, wrote for the Adelphi Theatre a piece called "The Earthquake, or, the Phantom of the Nile." Its chief mechanical effect was a mimic earthquake, which overwhelmed the "villains of the piece." The representation of this convulsion of Nature offended the susceptibilities of many people, and Fitzball was attacked for his alleged profanity. He defended himself with vigour, and before the storm blew over the box-office had profited. By the way, there was a very creditable imitation of an earthquake in Herman and Wills's drama, "Claudian," produced some thirty years ago by the late Wilson Barrett.

SHORTAGE IN TOBACCO CROP.

Owing to a shortage in the American crop, we are threatened with an advance in the price of tobacco. There was a time when British smokers, in such an emergency, could fall back on home-grown supplies. Almost as soon as tobacco was introduced into this country attempts were made to cultivate it. Both James I. and his successor issued several proclamations prohibiting tobacco growing, but these appear to have been large y ignored, for in 1652 it was grown in no less than ten English counties. In the State papers of that year there is a report from an officer sent to destroy the tobacco crops round Chelteaham. He took a troop of thirty-six soldiers with him, but had to retire for reinforcements as he found over 200 men guarding the fields. "Ten men," he adds, "could not in four days destroy all the tobacco that is growing round Cheltenham."

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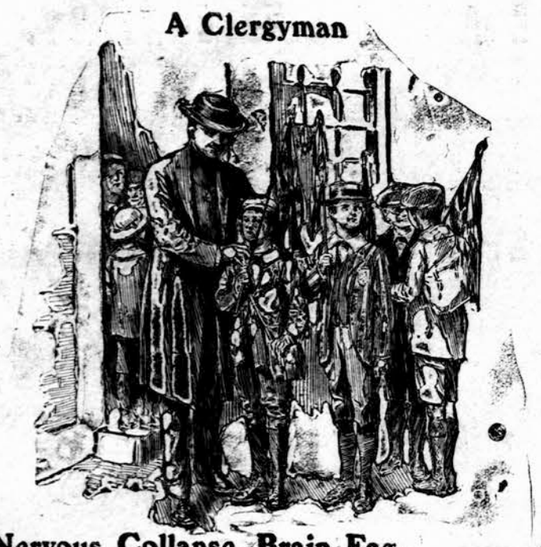
A Clergyman



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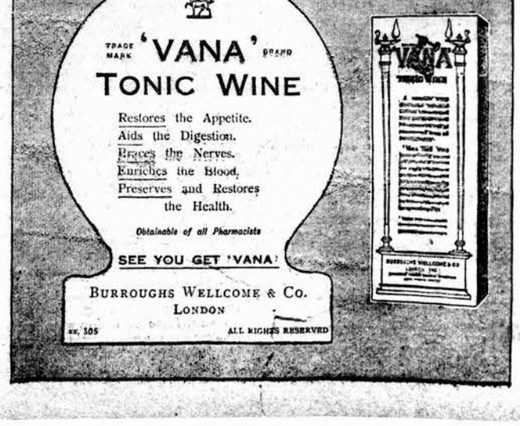

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Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the sudden increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many Europeans and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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